THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 256

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Undue Weight on Humans When Mind Is at Hand Who Declares the Decree?

¶ **Ultimatums**—Echoes from Reichsführer Hitler's "ultimatum" to Czechoslovakia reveberate round the world. His insistence in his Berlin speech [that if he is not given the Sudetenland by next Saturday he will act] stirs a host of conflicting sentiments. It is like a chemical reagent that produces in the democracies a precipitate of stiffened morale, and in the dictatorships an almost fanatical mood of loyalty. But its action on the general thought, nevertheless, seems to be toward a clarification of the situation. The game of bluff is at an end. If Germany takes the way of force it unquestionably challenges the moral factors in the world that still insist that the way of reason, mediation, and conciliation are more effective for justice than the ways of warfare. If Germany's army marches, it likewise in a very "realistic" way challenges the military strength of France, Britain and Russia.

¶ **Into neither circle** of action is it thought likely that the fatal gauntlet will be tossed.

¶ **Steps** — Both Herr Hitler's "bridge-burning" speech and the Franco-British-Russo decision to stand against aggression set in motion a series of dramatic acts. Czech Minister Masaryk releases in London his country's decision declaring the German demands as "unconstitutionally unacceptable," and affirming Czechoslovakia's determination on "utmost resistance." German official newspapers declare that the Reichsführer's speech is "the last word spoken by Germany in this conflict."

¶ **But Prime Minister Chamberlain** clears his throat for a radiocast appeal for peace, determined that Britain (although committed to stand with Russia behind France behind Czechoslovakia) shall tread the last long mile along the trail of peace. Russia, through Commissar Litvinoff, proposes a great three-power demonstration of force as a warning. France sends more troops into the ranks, calls a Cabinet meeting, prays peace, prepares warfare. Yugoslavia and Italy, on the other hand, perk up. They concur in the opinion that the Berlin speech is moderate in tone, Belgrade official circles going so far as to speak of its "peaceful tones." Washington sees a meeting of the Cabinet and hears with optimism Herr Hitler's reply to the Hull-Roosevelt plea: "I completely and in every way share your views concerning the immeasurable consequences of a European war."

¶ **Today's news developments** add up to a widely voiced conclusion: War is not necessary; it would be against everyone's interests; it might be avoided; it will be avoided as reason drives passion from the temple.

¶ **Supreme Decrees**—The tendency of the concerned observer these days may be, in fact, to believe that such ultimatums as those laid down by the interested nations are the last word. Some even may believe that the human will alone governs man's destiny and civilization's travails. But such reasoning seems the rankest kind of defeatism when one recalls the great preponderance of mental power that rests with those who think with the supreme creator, acknowledging the authority of infinite Mind. Decrees more powerful than those impelled by mere racial or ideological aims, or even the highest enforcement of human concepts of justice, are generously provided for righteous thinkers, as religious history shows.

¶ **Whatever one's religious** faith, the ability and ever-presence of divine omnipotence is generally acknowledged. Hence, in this period of human doubt, when wills clash, racial passions rise, the mesmerism of arms councils false and brutal moves, there is more than comfort in turning to higher decrees—there is authorized expectation that, by thus turning, righteous prayers—denying evil's claims and affirming the power of good—shall far more definitely sway the issue than military might or expedient bargaining.

¶ **Examples**—Singing with the Psalmist it is possible for upward-looking individuals to declare: "He hath made a decree which shall not pass." Likewise, with Plato, we may assert that: "Mind is ever the ruler of the universe." Or, seeking the realization of peace, we may assert in terms of Isaiah's prophecy: "He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people: and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Or, with the strength of spiritual knowing, we may declare with Ezekiel: "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him." Or we may, with the quiet humility which distinguished Lincoln, say with him: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it."

Trend Is Seen In U.S. Toward One-Man Rule

Business conferees hear Roosevelt policies are dangerously like early course of Hitler.

Three speakers at the Tenth Boston Conference on Distribution warned today of growing tendencies toward fascism in the democratic countries, but voiced optimism that these tendencies ultimately would be reversed.

The speakers, who addressed an audience of more than 500 leading merchants and manufacturers from a dozen countries at the Hotel Statler, were:

Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing at Harvard University, who charged that the economic and political policies of President Roosevelt, including the regimentation of industry and subordination of a political party to a personal leader, bear an "unpleasantly close analogy" to the early policies of Hitler.

Ralph McA. Ingersoll, Publisher and Vice-President of Time, Inc., who declared that many Americans are adopting political prejudices, similar to those of the followers of totalitarian regimes, and are demanding that their newspapers give them news interpreted to suit their prejudices, instead of the unbiased and often unpleasant facts.

Anders Hedberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, President of the Scandinavian Luma Cooperative Lamp Society, who asserted that consumers' co-operatives, to which one in three Swedish families belongs, wield an educational influence that naturally counteracts the growing "superstition" that wealth may be created by legislation instead of by work.

The three defenders of democracy were among 15 experts on marketing and other phases of distribution who were scheduled to address the Conference on its second and final day. Mr. Ingersoll addressed the luncheon session, which was given in co-operation with the Advertising Club of Boston, and Dr. Copeland and Mr. Hedberg spoke this morning.

Opposes Frozen Prices

The address of the Harvard professor was a protest against both private and governmental efforts to "freeze" prices in face of ever-changing world conditions. By one illustration after another, he showed that both methods have repeatedly failed. In their place, he urged adoption of flexible price policies for existing industries and frequent creation of new industries. He said in part:

Unfortunately, some of the words and actions of the present Administration have been such as to discourage the promotion of new enterprises.

Presumably that is a temporary condition. The fact that the Federal Government has been able to accomplish so little in offsetting the effects of changing conditions on prices might seem to be discouraging. On the contrary, that fact may be taken as an indication that political and economic democracy will survive.

Recently there have been grounds

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

All Sources Say Dewey Will Seek Governorship

Wagner scorns Democratic gubernatorial nomination —Wants to return to Senate—Authentic information on Dewey indicates he has clear sweep to Albany with Lehman saying he will retire.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Thomas E. Dewey will accept the Republican nomination for Governor of New York when he is drafted by acclamation at this Party's State Convention at Saratoga Springs this week, it was learned authoritatively here today, leaving the Democratic Party face to face with the most critical situation it has known since the Executive Branch of the Empire State Government went Republican for a two-year interim 18 years ago.

The understanding that Mr. Dewey would be the Republican candidate emanated from every source save that of the very silent New York County Prosecutor, whose attack on Manhattan rackets has made national history, but was seen as nonetheless authentic.

It came simultaneously with the announcement by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner that he would under no circumstances accept the Democratic nomination for Governor this year in a personal public statement that the only office Mr. Wagner would consider would be that as candidate to succeed himself.

Governor Lehman was the key man in the New York picture until he declared his wish to terminate his 10-year tenure in Albany as Lieutenant Governor and three-term Governor to run for the United States Senate vacancy of the late Royal S. Copeland.

His abdication of this position left a field for Mr. Dewey such as few men ever enjoy. The 36-year-old District Attorney who won his appointment as Special Prosecutor of Manhattan's rackets at Governor Lehman's hands two years ago and last year wrested the New York County key law enforcement post from Tammany, not only has this field today, but the belief of Republicans that it will catapult him to the Party's Presidential Nomination in 1940.

If Mr. Wagner's announcement that he will not run for Governor sticks, it is a portentous indication of national political change. The Senator's decision carries with it the clear implication of one man running to cover rather than answering a call possibly to save his Party as it is defined under the New Deal.

In the open field thus left to Mr. Dewey, the Republicans today were seen as rushing for the bandwagon, seeing the Democrats for the first time on the defensive since the Republicans lost to the Democratic succession in New York in 1922.

Teachers and Students Receive Awards on Road Safety Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The C. I. T. Safety Foundation announced Sept. 26 winners of its educational awards for the school year 1937-'38 to school teachers and high school and college students. The awards were given for the most original and practical plans for promoting road safety and complete the list of 1937 cash awards totaling $10,000. A similar amount was awarded in 1936 by the Foundation.

Awards were divided into several categories. Those made to grammar and high school teachers for plans suitable for national classroom and aimed at instilling in pupils the importance of care in avoiding street accidents follow: Wilbur O'Donnell, of Holyoke, Mass., first prize of $500; Lucille M. Fraser, of Tougaloo, Miss., second price of $250; Irma Gene Nevins, of Pittsburgh, Kan., third prize of $100; Josie Edna Johnson, of Cheshire, Conn., fourth prize of $50.

Five awards totaling $950 were made to college students for the best themes on a thorough coverage of one phase of the traffic safety problem. The three major awards in this classification go to Betty Snell, of Kansas Wesleyan University, first prize of $500; Mildred Helmer, of the University of Minnesota, second price of $250, and Leslie A. Anderson, of the University of Minnesota, third prize of $100.

High school students were invited to submit essays on good "motor manners" from the drivers' or pedestrians' viewpoint. The major high school awards went to: William Copulsky, of Brooklyn, N. Y., first prize of $100; George A. Agoston, of Rochester, N. Y., second prize of $50, and Tommy Morrison, of Price, Utah, third prize of $25.

First place cash awards were presented to the following newspapermen: Jack Drury, a reporter on the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner; E. W. Keever, editorial writer on the Dayton (Ohio) Herald; C. D. Batchelor, cartoonist of the New York Daily News, and Irving Lash and Earl N. Heap, photographers on the Washington Star.

In March of this year the Foundation presented $5,000 to Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, adjudged to have accomplished the most for the cause of traffic safety during the year 1937.

A bronze plaque was presented to the Plymouth Motor Corporation for its 1937 motion picture on traffic safety, and the National Broadcasting Company received a plaque for the best radio program dealing with the traffic safety problem.

Additional cash awards went to a total of 18 newspapermen—reporters, editorial writers, cartoonists, and photographers.

Intimate Message From the Country

Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota—How They Vote Is Nationally Significant and Now the GOP Is Reported in Ascendancy

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Kansas, September, 1938

Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota do not control many electoral votes, but they are a mightily significant tier of states. Like the Nation, they used to be predominantly Republican. When they swung over into the Roosevelt column, it was unmistakable that the Nation had swung too. Predominantly farming states, they represent a fair cross-section of diversified agricultural opinion. And President Roosevelt's strength in the farm-belt, more than his influence over urban areas, has been a source of real power and prestige to him. For are not the farmers the backbone of the Nation? Certainly their support is pivotally important to any national political movement.

And therefore it is one of the most significant facts now nationally emerging that the Republicans seem likely to carry all three states in this tier: Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota. That is not to say that if President Roosevelt himself were running this year—and perhaps in 1940—he could not carry these states. Possibly he could. But it would be definitely harder than it was in 1936, and a good many of the small-business and professional citizens who were for him in that year are against him now, not to mention the new discontents which have arisen among the farmers themselves. Despite all that, the President's own political appeal might still be enough to put him across.

It is certain, however, that local Democratic candidates are no longer able to win state office here, except in a few border-line cases. The important fact is that Republicans have arisen from the flattened-out position they have occupied these last years, and are beginning to win back states which ought gradually to re-establish their position as a national political force.

Looks Like Shift in Minnesota

In Minnesota, as previous Intimate Messages have explained, Harold E. Stassen—a 31-year old Republican, liberal, red-headed, six-feet tall, who worked his way through the university as a Pullman conductor—seems well on his way to election as Governor, thus terminating a period of Farmer-Labor hegemony.

In Iowa, which went Democratic in 1936 by only 2,400 votes—a change of half-a-vote per precinct would have reversed the result—Republican recapture of the State House this year seems almost certain. George Wilson of Des Moines, who lost by that narrow margin in 1936, is again seeking the governorship against N. G. Kraschel, Democratic incumbent. In the Senate race, the chances of GOP victory are not so great. Former Senator Lester G. Dickinson, (R) is opposing Senator Guy M. Gillette (D). Senator Gillette, as an opponent of the Court bill has the advantage of having been opposed by a New Dealer in the primaries, and thus he has some Republican and anti-Administration support. And former Senator Dickinson labors under the kick-back of his record. Voters haven't forgotten the famous tins of dog-food he brought out on the Senate floor, and got himself laughed out of office in 1936.

In Kansas, the Progressive forces are again eagerly on the m rch. First they had to defeat in the Republican Senatorial primary the Rev. Gerald Winrod, a formidable radio speaker who was "anti" almost everything which the Progressives believe in. Through the candidacy of Clyde Reed, a country editor and old-time liberal, and with the powerful efforts of William Allen White, Alfred M. Landon, and others, the Progressives scored a smashing victory over Winrod. Their victory, they felt, was important not only for Kansas. Elected to the Senate, the Rev. Mr. Winrod, judging from his record, would have been the first outspoken voice there for anti-Semitism, religious hatred, and the out-and-out fascist cause.

Clyde Reed, Former Governor of Kansas and a "little-cabinet" member under Theodore Roosevelt, is an outspoken editor in Parsons, Kan. In 1936 he had little part in the Landon campaign—although Mr. Landon had been the Reed campaign manager in 1928, because between Clyde Reed and John Hamilton, GOP National Chairman, there just isn't any compromise.

Reed Is Significant Factor

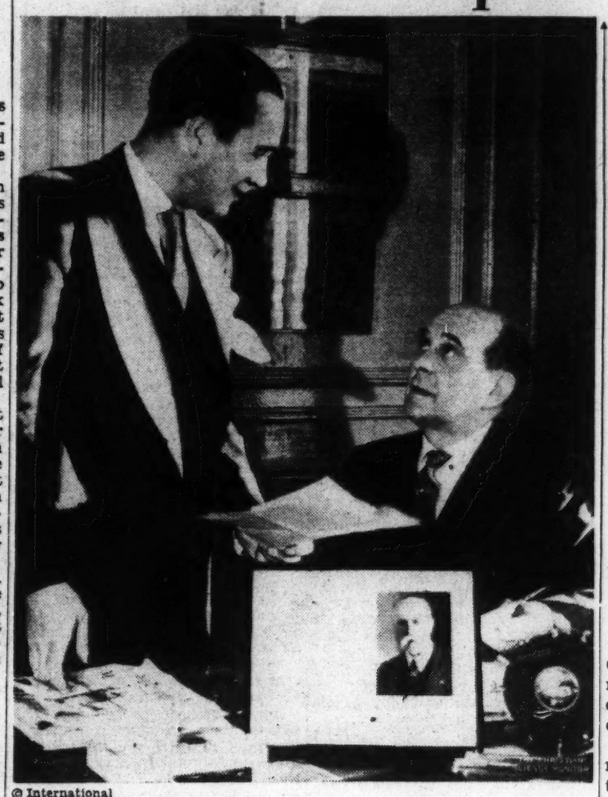
But Mr. Reed makes an ideal Republican Senatorial candidate in Kansas this year—able to hold the regular GOP vote and pull in a lot of floaters who have contributed to the Democratic majorities of recent elections. And going after Senator George McGill (D) of Kansas, Mr. Reed has half-a-lap start anyway. Senator McGill is not a particularly strong candidate to begin with; the price of wheat has sunk below 50 cents a bushel; and the latest farm measure was the Pope-McGill bill. So the Kansas Senator has to explain his own measure to the diversified farmers of Eastern Kansas, who have not liked the farm legislation anyway. And he has to defend his record in supporting the President's court bill.

If Senator McGill should be re-elected—the first Democratic Senator ever to be elected for a second full term in Kansas—it would be the greatest possible proof of President Roosevelt's continued strength in this part of the farm-belt. If Clyde Reed is elected, it will be because the Republicans have the strongest possible candidate—but it will be a jolt, all the same, to the National Administration.

Running for Governor in Kansas on the Republican side, is Payne Ratner—a lawyer, and like Mr. Reed also from the little city of Parsons. His mother was Irish, his father Jewish, and Payne Ratner himself is a deacon in the Campellite church (the Christian Church). Which—like the young gubernatorial candidate in Minnesota, with his Pullman conductor background and his red hair—shows that the horny old GOP elephant has turned up some mightily diversified and alluring political combinations this year.

Erwin D. Canham

Chamberlain Welds New Triple Entente; Czechs Reject Terms for 'Vanquished'; 'Last European Demand,' Hitler Says



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Jan Masaryk, Czech Envoy to London

Son of the former President of Czechoslovakia, who announced Prague's refusal to accept Hitler's demands in present form. Mr. Masaryk (seated) is talking to his secretary.

British source says England and Russia would back France in commitments to Prague—'Midnight plea' sent to Hitler by Chamberlain—Hitler replies to Roosevelt note, defending Reich's course.

A new "Triple Entente," to prevent war over Czechoslovakia—or to act together should Germany invade the little Republic—was in the making today as authoritative British sources warned that England and Russia would back France in her commitments to the Czechs.

IN LONDON Prime Minister Chamberlain directed a "midnight appeal" to Reichsführer Hitler regarded as requesting continuance of negotiations: Page 1.

IN BERLIN Herr Hitler reiterates his demands and delivers a personal attack upon President Benes: Pages 3 and 4.

IN WASHINGTON a lengthy reply from Herr Hitler to President Roosevelt's message is received as the Cabinet meets in special session: Pages 1 and 4.

IN PRAGUE the new German demands are rejected: Page 1.

ON THE CLYDE, christening Britain's new superliner, Queen Elizabeth—with the King remaining in London because of the crisis—pleads for "cool heads and brave hearts": Page 5.

IN THE WORLD'S CAPITALS the study of Herr Hitler's speech shows no concessionss but relief that he has not entirely closed the door to negotiation: Page 2.

Cabinet to Hear British Reply to Hitler by Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt and his Cabinet today arranged to listen to a radio. The instrument was set up in the Cabinet Room of the Executive Wing of the White House and there, for the first time in history, the head of the American State, in solemn session with the chiefs of his Executive Departments, proposed to turn a switch which would bring them, via short waves, the voice of a foreign government official—Prime Minister Chamberlain, delivering Great Britain's answer to Chancellor Hitler.

Thus, in comparison with the fateful days of 1914, when dispatches were cabled in code and then deciphered leading in part by their slowness to the catastrophe that sent nations toppling into war, like a row of falling dominoes, today the statesmen of the world are in a position actually to hear each other's words on the instant of delivery, and to gather something of the human personality behind them by the inflection of the voice and the intonation of the sentence.

Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet meeting falls on the time of the Chamberlain speech by a coincidence, and is to be devoted largely to America's position in the crisis. President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull listened to the Hitler broadcast yesterday. Although the American Government heads listened to Herr Hitler in the past this was the first instance in which such listening-in was publicly acknowledged.

Kennedy Confers With King

[Meanwhile, at London, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy remained more than half an hour today in an audience with King George VI at Buckingham Palace, an Associated Press dispatch says. It was the Ambassador's first audience with the King since the European crisis developed.]

The Cabinet assembles following the frankest admission of the gravity of the crisis that has yet been given in official circles.

This was the advice formally issued by the State Department to all Americans to stay out of Europe. Hitherto Secretary Hull has repeatedly declined to commit himself on this subject, on the ground that it would admit official apprehension. Now all concealment is over.

The Department announcement said that American citizens should forego travel to the Continent "except in cases of absolute necessity."

The announcement was tele-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hitler Defends Acts In Message to U. S.

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 27

Reichsführer Hitler concluded his note to President Roosevelt today with these words: "It is my conviction that you, Mr. President, when you realize the whole development of the Sudeten German problem . . . will recognize that the German Government has truly not been lacking either in patience or a sincere desire for a peaceful understanding. . . .

"Germany is not to blame. . . . It does not rest with the German Government but with the Czechoslovakian Government alone, to decide whether it wants peace or war."

AF of L Insists on Voice In Drafting of Labor Laws

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 27 (AP)—A demand that the American Federation of Labor be consulted by the Roosevelt Administration in the drafting of labor legislation was made yesterday by John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL.

Addressing a meeting of the Department, which convened a week in advance of the full convention, Mr. Frey declared the AFL was given no voice in the preparation of the NRA, the Wagner Act, and the Wage-Hour Law.

The Federation, he said, could not agree "with the practice of having men who are not members of the Nation's legislative bodies drafting legislation without consulting us or giving us a voice."

"If I correctly understand the temper and intentions of our fellow trade unionists," he added, "we will insistently demand that in the drafting of legislation affecting our interests we will be given an opportunity to be heard, and to co-operate, or we will hold those responsible who decline to give us this inherent right."

The Federation leadership has indicated it wants the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Law amended, and may even go so far as to oppose Senate confirmation next year of President Roosevelt's reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the Labor Board.

Mr. Frey placed in the hands of a resolutions committee the job of deciding the Department's policies and strategy of amending the two statutes. He also left with it the problem of passing on CIO's political and industrial activities, Communism in the labor movement, and the business depression.

He charged that officers of the CIO constituted "a junta instead of a democratically controlled leadership."

The CIO's political expenditures, in which he included "a half million dollars to help re-elect President Roosevelt in 1936," were characterized by Mr. Frey as an effort "to purchase political preference."

A few years ago, he said, such expenditures "would have created a national political scandal."

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Czechs Announce Refusal To Accept Hitler Terms; Promise Full Resistance

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Government announced today that it refused to accept Reichsführer Hitler's demands on Sudetenland.

The Czechoslovak announcement, made from the Czech Legation through Czechoslovak Minister Jan Masaryk, was contained in a Czech note given to Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax last Sunday.

The note stated: "My Government wishes me to declare in all solemnity that Hitler's demands in their present form are absolutely and unconditionally unacceptable to my Government."

"Against these new cruel demands my Government feel bound to make their utmost resistance and we shall do so, God helping us."

The note added that Czechoslovakia expected assistance from France and Great Britain.

Czech Radio Replies

PRAGUE, Sept. 27 (AP) — The Czechoslovak Government radio today broadcast indignantly that Reichsführer Hitler's demands showed a "brutal desire to crush Czechoslovakia as a free State."

"The form given by Hitler to his memorandum," the Government station announced, "is sufficient to show that it is not enough to make an agreement and maintain peace.

"One feels in Hitler's memorandum a brutal desire to crush Czechoslovakia as a free State.

"The memorandum demands annexation to Germany of territory counting 3,736,000 inhabitants of whom 2,823,000 speak German and 816,000 Czech.

"On the other hand, in the territory where Hitler demands a plebiscite there are 1,116,000 Czechs and only 144,000 inhabitants who speak the German language.

"It results from this that Germany would incorporate 816,000 Czechs into Germany and there would remain only 102,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia.

"The Hitler memorandum is flatly directed against the economic existence of Czechoslovakia. As a result, Czechoslovakia would be deprived of a great part of her forests and her highways and railways broken in two.

"Czechoslovakia would lose depots on the Elbe River and water highways to Bratislava (border town at the junction of the German, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak frontiers on the Danube).

"Czechoslovakia would be so weakened in a military way that the greatest part of her territory, notably Bohemia and Moravia, would be at the mercy of Germany."

Popular resentment of Herr Hitler's threat to act by Oct. 1, unless he received the Sudetenland, mounted while Czechoslovakia marked time waiting the outcome of renewed British-French efforts to solve the issue peacefully.

Circles close to the Government expressed hope that the "friendly ultimatum" of London and Paris to Berlin would draw some of the fire out of Herr Hitler's denunciation of Czechoslovakia—the State, its President, and its people.

Czechs Reject Terms

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The text of the Czechoslovak reply to Herr Hitler's Godesberg demands follows:

My Government has instructed me just now, in view of the fact that French statesmen are not arriving in London today, to bring to His Majesty's Government's notice the following message without any delay: (Editor's note: the French statesmen arrived later.)

The Czechoslovak people have shown a unique discipline and self restraint in the last few weeks, regardless of the unbelievably coarse and vulgar campaign of the controlled German press and radio, against Czechoslovakia and its leaders, especially President Benes.

His Majesty's and the French Governments are very well aware we agreed under most severe pres-

Britain Moves for Peace By Fusing Triple Entente And Appealing to Hitler

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Great Britain has moved to avert the dangers of war over Czechoslovakia by welding itself, France, and Soviet Russia into a new "Triple Entente" committed to defend the Czechs in the face of any armed movement by Germany.

And almost simultaneously, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain dispatched a new plea for peace to Reichsführer Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain issued the latest appeal from his Downing Street residence just after midnight this morning.

He first studied for an hour the text of the German Führer's Sportpalast speech, demanding that Czechoslovakia must hand over Sudetenland by Oct. 1 or Germany would act.

Authoritative Warning

Britain followed this speech with an authoritative warning that "Great Britain and Russia will stand by France," who would be bound to aid Czechoslovakia against attack.

The warning did not make clear whether Britain would consider invasion of German speaking Sudetenland to be aggression and call forth the armed might of the three powers.

In his post-midnight message Mr. Chamberlain said he appreciated the references in Herr Hitler's speech to his (the Prime Minister's) efforts to save peace.

"I cannot abandon those efforts since it seems to me incredible that the peoples of Europe who do not want war with one another should be plunged into a bloody struggle over a question on which agreement has already been largely obtained," he declared.

"It is evident that the Chancellor has no faith that the promises made will be carried out."

Morally Responsible

"These promises were made not to the German Government direct but to the British and French Governments in the first instance.

"Speaking for the British Government we regard ourselves as morally responsible for seeing that the promises are carried out fairly and fully and we are prepared to undertake that they shall be so carried out with all reasonable promptitude, provided that the German Government will agree to settlement of terms and conditions to the transfer by discussions and not by force.

"I trust that the Chancellor will not reject this proposal which is made in the same spirit of friendliness as that in which I was received in Germany and which if it is accepted will satisfy the German desire for union of the Sudeten Germans with the Reich without the shedding of blood in any part of Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was regarded as making clear that he desired Reichsführer Hitler to agree to further negotiations.

Britain's Position

The statement of Great Britain's position, should Germany invade Czechoslovakia, was made by a highly authoritative source. It was intimated that the desire of the British was to avoid ambiguities regarding their position similar to those which historians blame as one of the immediate causes of the World War in 1914.

The statement declared:

"It is stated in official quarters that during the last week Prime Minister Chamberlain has tried with the German Chancellor to find a way of settling peacefully the Czechoslovak question.

"It is still possible to do so by negotiation.

"Germany's claim to transfer of the Sudeten areas has already been conceded by the French, British, and Czechoslovak Governments.

"But if, in spite of all efforts made by the British Prime Minister, a German attack is made upon Czechoslovakia, the immediate result must be that France will be found to come to her assistance and Great Britain and Russia will stand by France.

"It is still not too late to stop this great tragedy and for the peoples of all nations to insist on settlement by free negotiation."

Shortly after the statement was issued the King summoned a meet-

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Chamberlain Draws Lines Closer—Europe Assesses Hitler's Berlin Speech

New Triple Entente Welded; Chamberlain Urges Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

At the same time the Prime Minister and his "inner cabinet" went into session at 10 Downing Street.

Second Message to Hitler

The developments followed an even earlier message to Herr Hitler—drafted after the week-end conference in London of Premier Edouard Daladier, the French Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, head of the French General Staff. The French visitors remained in London only a short time, but before their departure Sir Horace Wilson, a trusted official of the Foreign Office sped to Berlin by air to deliver a new note. He arrived some hours before Herr Hitler's Sportpalast speech.

After the meeting between British and French Ministers, the following communiqué was issued:

"A further meeting was held this morning between British and French Ministers, at which full accord was established on all points.

The Press Association (British News Agency), which frequently is a mouthpiece for the Foreign Office and other Government departments, stated:

"One official opinion in London was that the new 'personal communication' which the Prime Minister now has sent to Herr Hitler contains an elaborate alternative set of proposals to those which Herr Hitler has put forward for solving the Czech problem."

Generally, however, close observers believed he was charged with delivering not only a British-French refusal to support Herr Hitler's new ultimatum for German military occupation of large, strategic areas of Czechoslovakia, but also some new proposals.

As the French Ministers departed, the British inner Cabinet council met at the offices of the Committee on Imperial Defense.

At the session were Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary; Sir Thomas Insqip, Minister for Coordination of Defense; Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary for War; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir Kingsley Wood, Secretary of State for Air.

An earlier meeting of the full Cabinet had followed the British-French consultations and General Gamelin's conference with Sir Thomas Inskip. The French Commander lunched with Viscount Gort, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, before leaving for Paris.

Winston Churchill issued a demand for a French-British-Russian warning to Germany that they would fight for Czechoslovakia.

Labor in Britain Asks Germans To Restrain Hitler

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The National Council of Labor, representing all phases of the British labor movement, appealed today to the German people to restrain Reichsführer Hitler "from plunging Europe once more into the horrors of wholesale slaughter."

Labor leaders said they had taken "steps" to see that the appeal reached the people of Germany themselves.

The statement assured the Germans that British workingmen had done everything possible "to avert this calamity" and that "our hearts contain no hatred of the German people."

The statement continued: "Unfortunately, your Government has shown no real desire for a peaceful settlement of the present dispute."

Declaring the British and French Governments had persuaded the Czechoslovak Government to make concessions "which we regard as having gone beyond what was justifiable," the statement added:

"Nevertheless, your Government continues to adopt an attitude of dictation and threats of violence. . . . Reluctantly, we are forced to the conclusion that the German Government, as distinct from the German people, desires to establish throughout Europe the rule of threats of violence instead of a rule of law and good neighborliness."

The Labor leaders then told the German people that Herr Hitler had kept them in ignorance of "vital facts," that he had withheld from them President Roosevelt's appeal for peace and Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeal "and the knowledge that if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia you would be involved in a war with France, Russia, and Britain."

The National Council of labor represents the trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party.

Vatican Paper Asks, Would Not War Be To 'Maintain Date'?

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Vatican Newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, asked in an editorial today whether a European war, if it should come, would not be "to maintain a date—the first of October" rather than "as has been contended, to maintain a feudal lordship of one state over people not its own."

The newspaper asked:

"Is it possible that millions of men who have no reason to be at odds with one another or for conflict or hatred, millions of men who are at peace with one another, should be hurled against each other simply to destroy themselves not, as has been contended, to maintain the feudal lordship of one state of a people not its own, but to maintain a date—the first of October?

"Why cannot the patience which has lasted 20 years without obtaining what was wished for endure for six days after having gotten it?"

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Visits Premier

Clement R. Attlee
Opposition Leader in House of Commons.

British Will Face Danger Bravely, Attlee Declares

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, opposition leader in the House of Commons visited No. 10 Downing Street to determine Britain's position. Later amid storms of applause at a labor mass meeting he declared:

"If war should come—God forbid!—we must meet it with courage, with the courage that our people have displayed in the past. . . .

"We have a great heritage from our forefathers who won our liberty. We dare not betray it now.

"There are some things we cannot surrender. Life without liberty is not life.

"I would ask you to remember that if war should come, it will have been forced upon us and we should not fight in a spirit of hate. . . .

"A strong united stand by Britain, France and Russia, backed as they would be by the overwhelming opinion of the civilized nations of Europe and by opinion in the United States of America, can yet prevent war. . . .

"If war should break out, it is crystal clear that blame will rest on Hitler as the ruler of Germany.

"I cannot bring myself yet to believe he will take that guilt upon himself.

"I cannot believe the German people will allow their leader to bring about such a disaster as world war."

Curbs Stock

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The London Stock Exchange was placed under rigid restrictions today to prevent war panic.

Price control for Government securities and high-priced stocks and bonds—the so-called gilt-edge class—was instituted with the opening of the market.

Regulation was entirely under the direction of Exchange authorities and there was no indication of Government dictation although the action was believed to have been taken in conjunction with a Government "suggestion."

Dealers quoted minimum prices on a long list of securities which in effect established rock-bottom quotations to prevent an abrupt break in values.

Effectiveness of the scheme was indicated in early dealings, which were extremely orderly and without a sign that the market was about to "run away."

As an example of price control, British Government 2½ per cent Consols were quoted at 66 today against a range Monday of 65 to 70.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27 (AP)—So heavy were offerings of the pound sterling here today that the Bank of Netherlands ceased buying the British currency, thus severing temporarily its link to that unit which has been in effect for nearly two years. The pound, it was said, would be permitted to seek its own level.

Financial authorities said they expected a further announcement concerning the bank's monetary policy might be made shortly.

'Letter Writing Week' Will Open on Oct. 2

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Postmaster General Farley designated Oct. 2 to 8 as "National Letter Writing Week," and said postmasters would be urged to encourage more letter writing.

Munitions Workers Will Pray for Peace

By the Associated Press

Dover, N. J., Sept. 27

This town of 11,000 persons, many of whom work in huge munitions plants, will cease all activity on Friday for a one-minute prayer for world peace.

Mayor John Roach, World War veteran, issued a proclamation announcing that the fire alarm would signal the noon prayer time and traffic lights would flash red to halt all vehicles. He asked that churches toll bells and all industrial plants and offices halt work for a minute.

Many Dover residents are employed in the United States Army's Picatinny Arsenal and ammunition factory which now employs more than 3,500 persons, a peacetime record. Several other chemical and powder plants are located in the Dover area.

Hitler Leaves Way to Peace Open?

Reactions to Reichsführer Hitler's speech of yesterday, at the Sportpalast in Berlin, has been as varied as the opinions in the capitals in which it was heard. The consensus of opinion appears to be that, despite its uncompromising tone, it did not close the door to further peace negotiations.

Reactions from various capitals follow:

Britain:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—Prime Minister Chamberlain's efforts to convince Reichsführer Hitler that the terms of the Anglo-French plan for peaceful cession of the Sudeten areas will be fulfilled, constitute the most marked reaction to Herr Hitler's Sportpalast speech.

Herr Hitler's forthright declaration in his speech last night—"I have chosen the frontiers" to which he appended the statement that "final delimitation I leave to our countrymen"—does not sound like readiness to accept the method of discussion on which Britain and France insist. On the contrary, the whole tenor of his speech was to stand firmly by the ultimatum in his memorandum, which provides that the Czechs should be almost completely separated from the Slovaks and almost entirely surrounded by the new Germany, without a single main railway connecting the two parts of the country.

Herr Hitler's reiteration of his statement that the territories must be handed over by Oct. 1 sound equally ominous in British ears. Indeed the only gleam of light is that the Führer last night did not ask anything fresh.

In some respects he even appeared almost ready to offer concessions. But most of these are regarded as illusory by those who have examined them carefully.

Thus it is pointed out that when he said he would allow the British Legion to maintain order during any plebiscites that might be held, he was not in way abating his claim to occupy the whole of the area to which he lays claim.

As seen here, therefore, the present alternatives are either that Herr Hitler backs down, or that the Czechs allow him to march in. There is thought to be still a possibility some "token" occupation might satisfy Herr Hitler but no one is very hopeful about it.

To the vast majority in this country it is inconceivable that the Czechs should be made to surrender to a threat of force and trust themselves as conquered people to the good faith and generosity of a German conqueror. There is no reliance here on Germany's present Ruler showing either of these qualities.

Czechoslovakia:

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Czechoslovak press described Reichsführer Hitler's attacks on President Beneš, contained in his Sportpalast speech, as without precedent in history.

Officially there was absolute silence. But qualified sources emphasized that the Republic never had closed the door to further negotiations and still believed a settlement could be made in peace.

Italy:

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP)—High Fascists today stressed that they considered Chancellor Hitler's speech moderate and saw therein a hope that war might be avoided.

Il Messagero declared editorially that the speech was "exemplary of modification and in every way was in conformity with the ideal of nationality, which is an irrevocable fact in the European conscience."

The newspaper stressed also that Herr Hitler had assured the world Sudeten Czechoslovakia was his last territorial demand in Europe.

Virginio Gayda, leading spokesman of the Fascist press, charged that the supporters of Czechoslovakia were maneuvering to brand Germany the aggressor in possible war. Writing in Il Giornale d'Italia he said, this "maneuver" began with the refusal by the Government at Prague to accept Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's last offer for ending the Czechoslovak-German crisis.

He asserted the refusal "put in motion the German action announced in Herr Hitler's memorandum, which envisaged direct occupation of Sudeten territory by German armed forces if it is not evacuted by Oct. 1."

"This German march," Signor Gayda continued, "would be defined as aggression. And this aggression would be supposed to provoke a reaction bringing into play military alliances with France and Russia on which President Beneš continued to count, together with an organized incitement of anti-Fascist leftists in France and England."

Taking his cue from Premier Benito Mussolini's Verona speech, Signor Gayda declared the responsibility now rested with Paris and London to "localize" any possible clash between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

France:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Sept. 27—Reichsführer Hitler's speech in the Berlin Sportpalast yesterday was regarded here as leaving several loopholes for a peaceful compromise, despite the violence of its tone. The German Chancellor's insistence that his latest memorandum does not differ essentially from the Anglo-French plan, as accepted by Prague, is considered a good sign.

In official circles the impression prevails that the speech revealed a certain embarrassment on the part of Herr Hitler which is attributed to his sudden realization that France, Britain and Russia are actually united and ready to intervene if he attacks Czechoslovakia. Vigorous efforts are sure to be made during the next few days to give Herr Hitler every possible chance of accepting a peaceful compromise with as little loss of face as possible.

Poland:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 27—Reichsführer Hitler's ultimatum to Czechoslovakia is naturally the theme of conversations in political circles here today. These circles see in the situation the Third Reich's final attempt to localize a war, or to secure the Reich's desired end through Czech capitulation, with the Polish and Hungarian demands for similar treatment of their minorities relegated in the meantime to the background.

Herr Hitler's speech is generally interpreted as meaning that he will not risk a European war but that he has high hopes of being able to achieve his goal without it. The absence of any special attacks on the democratic powers and even the exclusion of the usual vituperative attacks on Soviet Russia and the Communist danger are seen as significant from this point of view.

Hungary:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 27—"Again Hope for Peace" is the headline on the front page of the semi-official Pester Lloyd this morning, and the leading editorial says, "European peace can be established on the basis of Hitler's principles and demands." Other Hungarian papers, however, do not give so much expression to their hopes for peace as for their joy over Herr Hitler's tirade against President Beneš. A large part of the press revels in an outburst of malevolent glee because of Herr Hitler's unrestrained criticism of Czechoslovakia. "That state is done for," cried one paper. Herr Hitler has again become the hero of the day, eclipsing even Premier Mussolini for the moment.

Practically every paper joins in paeans of praise raised to him. "Never did any man present Hungary's case before such a world audience," writes the Pester Lloyd, and for this service the whole Hungarian nation is profoundly grateful, the paper says. "We hope all of our oppressed Hungarians in Czechoslovakia heard this speech and took courage," the Pester Lloyd writes.

Rumania:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 27—The Hitler Sportpalast speech has led Rumania to profess to be more hopeful.

Foreign Minister Nicholas P. Comnen, in the Bucharest Government paper, was quoted as saying:

"There's no reason for anxiety. The situation has been largely cleared up and soon will be clarified completely."

Yugoslavia:

BELGRADE, Sept. 27 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler's address strengthened opinion in Yugoslavia today that war would be avoided.

"Peaceful tones," said Foreign Office circles.

The Führer's assertion that Sudeten German areas of Czechoslovakia would be his last territorial demand in Europe created relief and, said spokesmen here, ended great anxiety lest he might also demand autonomy for 460,000 Germans living in Yugoslavia.

Russia:

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—Soviet newspapers ignored Reichsführer Hitler's speech but gave prominent display to President Roosevelt's appeal for peace.

The stronger stand taken by Great Britain and France was viewed as a justification of Moscow's repeated warnings against the folly of trying to buy off Herr Hitler with concessions.

Diplomats and other foreign observers huddled about radios to hear the broadcast from Berlin last night, but found the interference almost 100 per cent effective.

On the basis of a brief summary of Adolf Hitler's speech received from London, however, some observers expressed the view that he still had a chance to retreat from his Czechoslovak position without loss of face.

The British Press:

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—British press reactions to the Hitler speech included:

The Times (Independent): "A tempestuous and rather offensive statement."

The Daily Telegraph (Conservative): "The best that can be said of the speech is that, while it slammed the door, it did not irrevocably bar and bolt it. There still is a breathing space, but there will have to be a wholly new spirit of compromise in Berlin if it is to be fruitfully used.

"Self-determination, for which Herr Hitler had asked at Nuremberg, has been granted him in full measure by the Anglo-French plan and conceded by the Czechs.

"He stands now before the supreme test of the genuineness or otherwise of his claims."

The Daily Mail (Independent): "The British people led by Chamberlain will work to the end to avert conflict. But let none mistake this inherent love of peace for weakness. Britain, if she is called upon to defend freedom and justice, will do so with unflinching courage and unconquerable tenacity."

The Daily Herald (Labor): Britain with France and with Russia will face these consequences calmly, confidently. They know that all has been done that could be done to preserve peace. If it is to be war it is no fault of theirs. They will fight as they pledged themselves to do. And that fight will be a fight against tyranny and injustice."

The Glasgow Herald: "It is still possible Hitler may pause."

Hitler's Pledge: 1936 Belies 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 27

In yesterday's speech dealing with Czechoslovakia Reichsführer Hitler said: "This is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe."

Speaking on March 7, 1936—the time of the reoccupation of the Rhineland — he said: "We have no territorial demands to make in Europe."

March 13, 1938, Germany annexed Austria. He has now demanded the Sudeten areas be ceded to Germany.

Energy Turned From Defense 'Would Assure World Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It is regarded as significant in Britain that at a moment when anxiety for the peace of Europe was at a maximum of intensity names carrying weighty influence should appear upon a manifesto declaring the real need of the day to be moral and spiritual.

This manifesto is over the signatures of Earl Baldwin of Bewdley and other distinguished Britishers, including the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Amulree, Lord Birdwood, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Sankey, Lord Stamp, and Viscount Trenchard.

"The world," the manifesto says, "cannot for ever continue plunging from crisis to crisis." Action must be taken "before crisis ends in catastrophe."

The manifesto goes on to declare that security both at home and abroad "can only be gained through moral regeneration." It indicates "honesty, faith, and love" as the foundations on which alone a new world can be built. "Without these qualities," it says, "the strongest armaments, the most elaborate pacts, only postpone the hour of reckoning."

The real need of the day the signatories define as "moral and spiritual rearmament." They also say, "A growing body of people in this and other countries are making this their aim. It is a work in which all men and women, in all countries, and of all races, are called upon to share and have power to help. Were we, together with our fellow men everywhere to put the energy and resourcefulness into this task that we now find ourselves obliged to expend on national defense, the peace of world would be assured."

Litvinoff Urges Show of Force

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (Tuesday) (AP)—Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff was reported today to have proposed a "peace by force" plan to Paris and London as the only possible answer to Chancellor Hitler.

The Foreign Commissar, some sources said, had urged France and Britain to join Russia in military measures which would leave no doubt of their intention to fight if Herr Hitler attempts to seize the Sudetenland by force.

Sources close to the Russian delegation said the Soviet plan was to send the French, British and Soviet Ambassadors simultaneously to the German Foreign Office warning Germany they were prepared to defend Czechoslovakia.

The next step in the "peace by force" plan was said to be a demonstration of the armed might of the three powers as close to Germany as possible. Such measures, informed sources said, might include a "demonstration flight" of several modern bombers from Paris to Prague and from Keiv, Russia, to Prague to show Germany how quickly Czechoslovakia could get aid from the air.

Czechs Reject Hitler Terms As Fit Only for 'Vanquished'

(Continued from Page 1)

sure to the so-called Anglo-French plan for ceding parts of Czechoslovakia. We accepted this plan under extreme duress.

We had not even time to make any representations about its many unworkable features.

Campaign Continued

Nevertheless, we accepted it because we understood it was the end of demands to be made upon us and because it followed from Anglo-French pressure that these two powers would accept responsibility for our reduced frontiers, and would guarantee us their support in the event of our being feloniously attacked.

The vulgar German campaign continued.

While Mr. Chamberlain was at Godesberg, the following message was received by my Government from His Majesty's and French representatives at Prague:

"We have agreed with the French Government that the Czechoslovak Government be informed that the French and British Governments cannot continue to take responsibility of advising them not to mobilize."

My new Government headed by General Syrovy declared they accept full responsibility for their predecessor's decision to accept stern terms of the so-called Anglo-French plan.

Yesterday (Sept. 24) after the return of Mr. Chamberlain from Godesberg, a new proposition was handed by His Majesty's Minister in Prague to my Government with the additional information that His Majesty's Government is acting solely as an intermediary and is neither advising nor pressing my Government in any way.

Dr. Krofta (the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister), in receiving the plan from the hands of His Majesty's Minister in Prague, assured him the Czechoslovak Government will study it in the same spirit in which they have cooperated with Britain and France, hitherto.

My Government now has studied the document and map. It is a de facto ultimatum of the sort usually presented to a vanquished nation and not a proposition to a sovereign state which has shown the greatest possible readiness to make sacrifices for appeasement of Europe.

Not the smallest trace of such readiness for sacrifices has yet been manifested by Mr. Hitler's Government. My Government is amazed at the contents of the memorandum. The proposals go far beyond what we agreed to in the so-called Anglo-French plan.

Remove All Safeguards

They deprive us of every safeguard for our national existence. We are to yield up large proportions of our carefully prepared defenses and admit German armies deep into our country before we have been able to organize it on a new basis or make any preparations for its defense.

Our national and economic independence would automatically disappear with acceptance of Herr Hitler's plan.

The whole process of moving the population is to be reduced to panic and flight on the part of those who will not accept the German Nazi regime. They have to leave their homes without even the right to take their personal belongings or even, in case of peasants, their cows.

My Government wished me to declare in all solemnity that Hitler's demands in their present form are absolutely and unconditionally unacceptable to my Government.

Against these new cruel demands, my Government feel bound to make their utmost resistance and we shall do so, God helping us.

We rely upon the two greatest western democracies, whose wishes we have followed much against our own judgment, to stand by us in our hour of trial.

Prague Silent on Hitler

PRAGUE, Sept. 27 (AP)—Popular resentment but official silence today greeted the newest warning by Reichsführer Hitler that he would act by Oct. 1 unless he received the Czechoslovak Sudetenland.

The Government studied the address and conferred with France and England to determine whether a basis existed for further negotiations before Oct. 1.

Officials would not comment.

Semi-official sources said Herr Hitler's newest demands departed so far from the original English-French proposals (to cede Sudetenland, peacefully, after proper negotiations) that Czechoslovakia's existence would be menaced if they were accepted.

Czechoslovaks, meanwhile, assumed control of the Sudeten German Party's headquarters in Prague, and turned it into a refugee shelter.

The Rumanian General, J. Anastasiu, followed the example of Gen. Louis Eugene Faucher, former chief of the French Military Mission in Prague, and placed himself at the disposition of the Czechoslovak military.

Barkley Contest Fails in Court

FRANKFORT, Ky., (AP)—The suit seeking to bar United States Senator Alben W. Barkley's name from the November ballot was dismissed in Circuit Court Sept. 26 and the plaintiffs announced they would appeal to the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Circuit Judge William B. Ardery dismissed the petition brought by two Newport attorneys after one of them, Lawrence Reidinger, Jr., announced they would not amend their original petition.

Judge Ardery had given Mr. Riedinger and Charles E. Lester, Jr., the other plaintiff until Sept. 26 to amend the petition after ruling that since they were not candidates in the August primary in which Senator Barkley won the Democratic nomination to the Senate, they could not legally bring the suit, but must have a plaintiff who was in that primary or was the nominee of another party.

Mr. Riedinger said later he could not get any other candidate to join them except Munnell Wilson and added "we don't want him." Mr. Wilson was one of those defeated in the Democratic primary. Governor A. B. Chandler also was defeated by Senator Barkley.

Mr. Riedinger said he and Mr. Lester contended their petition, charging Federal and State employees were coerced into contributing to the Barkley campaign fund and into voting for him, was not an "election contest" which would require participation of another candidate.

New Czech Cabinet Complete

BUDAPEST, Sept. 26 (AP)—Czechoslovak radio reports on Sept. 24 said that President Beneš had made three Cabinet appointments completing the Government of Gen. Jan Syrovy, Czechoslovakia's new Premier.

General Krajci was reported appointed War Minister and two members of the Slovak Party named Charwat and Cermak added as Ministers without Portfolio.

(General Syrovy, Inspector General of the Czechoslovak Army, succeeded Milan Hodza as Premier Sept. 22.)

DNB, German official news agency, dispatches received in Berlin said President Beneš appointed Gen. Ludwig jan Krejci, Chief of Staff, to be Supreme Commander of the Czechoslovak Army.

In Budapest on Sept. 23 a Prague broadcast was heard which said General Krejci had been made Minister of War, a portfolio which General Syrovy retained in addition to the premiership when he formed the new Government.

The German news agency said President Beneš also appointed Professors Matus Cernak and Imrich Karvas of Bratislava as new members of the Cabinet. Both are Slovaks.

The news agency added President Beneš appointed the following Cabinet ministers as members of the Czechoslovak Supreme Defense Council: Dr. Jan Czerny, Interior; Kamil Krofta, Foreign Minister; Joseph Kalfus, Finance; Vladimir Fajnor, Justice; Heinrich Kamenicky, Railways; Gen. Franz Nosal, Public Works; Peter Zenkl and Dr. Stanislaus Rukavisky, who are Ministers without Portfolio.

Thousands to Profit By Army Pay Boost

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Several thousand Army enlisted men are going to have their pay raised soon.

War Department statisticians figured today that funds Congress provided this year for advanced grades and specialist ratings would result in the largest number of promotions since the World War.

About 6,000 will be advanced before next summer. The increases provide for 179 additional flying cadets, 67 master sergeants, 39 technical sergeants, and 1,656 first class privates, among other grades.

Bowron Takes Office As Los Angeles Mayor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 27 (AP)—Fletcher Bowron, Superior Court Judge who became a "reform" candidate for mayor and defeated Frank L. Shaw in a recall election, took office yesterday with a pledge that city officials who opposed him will retain their posts "if it appears not to be for the public interest to require or force a resignation."

Mr. Shaw handed Mayor Bowron the gold key to the city and said "I'm going fishing."

Danube Service Stopped

BUDAPEST, Sept. 27 (AP)—The first Danube Steamship Navigation Company posted a notice today that all passenger boats between Budapest and Vienna had been discontinued until further notice.

Anti-Aircraft Gun Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded additional contracts totaling $2,618,355 on Sept. 24 for anti-aircraft gun parts and munitions.

Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson commented that the contracts had been placed with noteworthy speed.

Contracts totaling $7,282,455 were awarded earlier this month.

London-Prague Flies Again

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Officials of the Netherlands Airline, KLM, who act as London agents for the Czechoslovak Airline, said today the London-Prague service had been resumed.

The Czechoslovak planes, removed from service Saturday because the Prague Government needed them, now are flying their regular route across Germany, landing at Nuremberg.

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Hitler Warns Prague in Berlin Speech—Poland Ponders 'Last Word'

Peace of Europe in Hands Of Benes, Hitler Declares

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler told the German Nation and a waiting world yesterday that his patience was exhausted and that if President Beneš of Czechoslovakia "does not want peace we will have to take matters into our own hands."

The German memorandum of Sept. 23, which Czechoslovakia has rejected, he told a great cheering crowd in Berlin's Sportpalast, was the "last and final one."

"All those who want to join the Reich must join now, immediately," he said, referring to Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.

"I have decided we shall place this land under German sovereignty."

The Reichsführer made no reference to the appeal for peace which President Roosevelt had sent to the leaders of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Britain and France.

Nor did he throw any light on the "personal communication" from Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain handed to him just three hours before he began his historic address.

Oct. 1 Deadline

But Herr Hitler still gave Czechoslovakia until Oct. 1 to surrender the territory which he has marked for his own, and he held out willingness to submit the question of Czechoslovakia's new frontiers to a plebiscite.

The memorandum handed Mr. Chamberlain last Friday for presentation to Prague was "nothing but a realization of what Beneš promised," Herr Hitler declared.

But the President of Czechoslovakia and his friends "balked," Herr Hitler declared, as he neared his climax.

Back of Herr Hitler's demand, he said, as he began his speech, was "an armed force the like of which the world has never seen."

After an hour and 13 minutes of impassioned oratory, Herr Hitler shouted so loudly into the microphone that radio listeners had difficulty in hearing what was said.

Will Not Retreat

Herr Hitler indicated he had no idea of backing up in the face of the allied warning. His territorial claims upon Czechoslovakia, he said, were "the last territorial claim I have to make in Europe," and then he added flatly that this was a claim "I will not give up."

Much of his speech was a recital of German efforts to reach an understanding with its neighbors, particularly France and Poland, and Italy.

Herr Hitler told, amid the cheers of an immediate audience of 15,000 in Berlin, about Germany's great military strength, her mighty air force—in short, what a great power Germany has become.

This seemed to indicate, by inference, that Germany is going to fight.

But he did not say so.

Every German was ordered to hear the Führer by his own radio or a public address system.

Beneš Assailed

Herr Hitler frequently attacked President Beneš, describing him as a liar and a promise-breaker.

"I hoped," Hitler declared, "until the last moment that Beneš would recede from the unreasonableness of his position.

"Beneš, however, thought he could do anything he pleased to Germany, for he was protected by Britain and France.

"And if everything else went wrong, there was still Russia.

"I told Chamberlain plainly what I consider is the only solution: that I was not the man to look on indifferently when 3,500,000 Germans were maltreated; that there comes a moment when the word is 'enough.'

"France and England finally agreed to the cession of German territory in Czechoslovakia. Beneš agreed; yes, these regions must be ceded.

"But what did he do? He did not cede the region, but drove the Germans out."

Flight Over Border

Then, after telling of a daily increase in the number of refugees entering Germany from Czechoslovakia, and stating the total number now had reached 214,000, Herr Hitler said:

"Whole stretches of land are being depopulated, yet Beneš is sitting in Prague and thinks nothing can happen to him, for behind him stand England and France.

"I believe the moment has now come for talking business."

The crowd cheered and sang to while away the time until Herr Hitler made his dramatic appearance.

In a moment the vast concourse became a forest of outstretched arms. Slowly Herr Hitler, clad in the traditional brown uniform, moved down the length of the auditorium between rows of his special black-uniformed guards.

Each mention of Mr. Beneš brought long shouts of "Pfui" and a stamping of feet and shaking of fists.

Turns to Göring

As Herr Hitler spoke of his "armed force the like of which the world has never seen," he turned almost proudly to his pivotal aide, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring, sitting nearby in the uniform of the air force he now commands.

When he told his audience "now you carry" the arms he had built up for Germany, a terrific storm of applause broke loose. There were cries of "We thank you, Führer."

As Herr Hitler finished and the crowds shouted "command Führer—we follow," national anthems were sung.

Herr Hitler fumbled with his gloves and his hat.

Then, departing, he shook hands heartily with Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

The crowd was still in a tumultuous ovation as the Führer strode out.

500,000 Veterans As Neutral Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — About 500,000 men were mentioned authoritatively at headquarters of the British Legion here Sept. 27 as the total strength which could be drawn upon if a proposal for this body to police the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia should materialize.

This proposal has been put forward by Sir Frederick Maurice, President of the British Legion, who flew Sept. 25 to Berlin where he saw Reichsführer Hitler personally.

The British Legion consists of retired British soldiers whose relations with Germany always have been of the friendliest nature. Sir Frederick has returned here with the impression his scheme has been favorably received.

It is still in very vague shape although hopes of peace are felt here to depend, at least in some measure, on whether some such suggestion materialize for bringing a neutral element into the heated sphere engendered by Herr Hitler's speech.

New Fillmore Stamps Bring $14,832 First Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—First-day sales of the new 13-cent postage stamp bearing a portrait of President Fillmore amounted to $14,832. The stamps were placed on sale at the Post Office here Sept. 22 and 114,094 were sold that day.

Four more stamps in the new presidential series will be issued during October. The dates, denominations and colors follow: Oct. 6, 14-cent Pierce, blue; Oct. 13, 15-cent Buchanan, gray; Oct. 20, 16-cent Lincoln, black; Oct. 27, 17-cent Johnson, crimson.

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Wide World

Vojta Benes
Brother of President Benes
Despite recent demands made upon their country by Poland, they arrived in New York on the Polish

Vladimir Hurban
Czech Minister to United States
ship, Batory. Mr. Benes will make a lecture tour. Mr. Hurban is returning to his post in Washington.

Czech-Reich Crisis Shown In Chronological Sequence

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Here are the leading steps this year in Europe's march to the present crisis:

Jan. 1, 1938—Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German Party leader, forecast Sudeten German question will remain one of Europe's major issues in 1938.

Feb. 20—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler before Reichstag proclaims "the protection of those peoples of German origin who are not in a position through their own efforts to secure along the borders for themselves the rights to general, human, political, and ideological freedom."

March 12—Herr Hitler and German troops enter Austria; Czechoslovakia closes Austrian borders.

March 13—Germany annexes Austria; Field Marshal Hermann Göring as Acting Foreign Minister assures Czechoslovakia Germany has no hostile designs on it.

Implied Warning

March 18—Herr Hitler in Reichstag speech holds up Austria's fate as implied warning to Czechoslovakia.

March 24—Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, refuses to give Czechoslovakia "a prior guaranty" of immediate help against German aggression but warns Herr Hitler a central European war will drag in other powers.

April 24—Herr Henlein at Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, outlines eight demands for autonomy and other concessions for Sudeten Germans.

April 26—Czechoslovakia Cabinet rejects the demands as a basis for negotiation but offers open discussions on a different basis.

May 21—Czechoslovakia calls class of reserves and mans borders on eve of first of series of Sunday municipal elections which are held May 22, May 29, and June 12.

July 26—Mr. Chamberlain announces formation of mission headed by Viscount Runciman to help mediate Czechoslovakia's minority dispute.

Aug. 15—German Army maneuvers begin with an estimated 1,000,000 men under arms and 400,000 men put to work on fortifications.

Aug. 17—Czechoslovak Government confers with five leaders of Sudeten German Party, who support Karlsbad demands but leave way open for negotiations.

Runciman Meets Hitler

Aug. 18—Viscount Runciman meets Herr Henlein in Rotherhaus Castle in urgent attempt at mediation.

Aug. 19—Czechoslovak Government appoints Germans to positions in civil service formerly held by Czechoslovaks.

Aug. 21—Negotiations between Sudeten German Party and Czechoslovak Government interrupted.

Aug. 25—Czechoslovak Cabinet agrees on a new basis for negotiations based on wider autonomy for minorities.

Aug. 26—Sudeten German party gives members permission "to act in in self-defense when attacked."

Aug. 27—Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, reiterates Mr. Chamberlain's warning of March 24; British Government asks for "co-operation" in lessening tension.

Aug. 28—Mr. Chamberlain calls back Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, for report on Germany's intentions regarding Czechoslovakia; German press fans campaign against Czechoslovakia.

Aug. 30—President Beneš of Czechoslovakia meets Herr Henlein; new minorities plan of autonomous cantons discussed.

Sept. 1—Herr Hitler and Herr Henlein meet at Berchtesgaden.

Sept. 4—Czechoslovak Cabinet reaches agreement on new minorities plan giving Sudeten Germans full equality of status and an almost complete measure of self-government.

Sept. 5—French Government takes special measures to safeguard northeastern frontier to counteract reported German troop movements.

Sept. 7—Sudeten Germans break off negotiations with Prague because of an alleged "whipping incident" in a border town.

Sept. 12—Herr Hitler at Nazi Party rally in Nuremberg demands right of "self-determination" for Sudeten Germans; Czechoslovak Government declares martial law in a number of Sudeten German districts.

Sept. 14—Mr. Chamberlain sends letter to Herr Hitler asking him to see him at Berchtesgaden.

Sept. 15—Mr. Chamberlain flies to Berchtesgaden; talks with Herr Hitler; Herr Henlein demands union of Sudetenland with Germany.

Sept. 16—Mr. Chamberlain flies back to London; Viscount Runciman follows; Czechoslovak Government outlaws Sudeten German Party and orders arrest of leaders on charges of treason; Herr Henlein flees to Germany.

Daladier Flies to London

Sept. 18—French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister fly to London, reach agreement with British on plan for meeting German demands on Czechoslovakia; Herr Henlein in Germany issues "call to arms" to followers.

Sept. 19—Czechoslovak Government studies Anglo-French proposals to cede Sudetenland to Germany in order to prevent war.

Sept. 21—Britain and France through envoys in Prague press Czechoslovak Government to accept plan; Government accepts, pointing out it does so under pressure.

Sept. 22—Mr. Chamberlain flies to Godesberg for second talk with Herr Hitler; Czechoslovak Cabinet headed by Premier Milan Hodza resigns, is succeeded by ministry headed by Gen. Jan Syrovy, military idol.

Sept. 23—Conversations between Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain are suspended temporarily; Mr. Chamberlain gets Herr Hitler's "final offer" for peace, demanding union of predominantly Germanic-inhabited regions of Czechoslovakia with Germany by Oct. 1, plebiscite in some other regions; Czechoslovakia gets offer and mobilizes army.

Sept. 24—Mr. Chamberlain flies back to London; meets Cabinet and King. France launches partial mobilization; British take emergency precautions.

Cabinet Meets

Sept. 25—British Cabinet meets three times; M. Daladier and M. Bonnet fly to London, backed by unanimous Cabinet vote that Herr Hitler's demands are unacceptable to France without German guarantee of new Czechoslovak frontiers.

Sept. 26—President Roosevelt issues appeal for continuation of negotiations. Herr Hitler reiterates demand for Sudeten areas.

Britain discloses that if Germany invades Czechoslovakia, France will aid the little Republic and Russia and Britain will stand by France.

Sept. 27—Czechoslovakia refuses to accept new demands formulated by Herr Hitler at Godesberg.

Hopes for Peace Boosted by Note Of Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 27—Sir Horace Wilson of the British Foreign Office, who flew to Berlin yesterday bearing a letter from Premier Chamberlain to Reichsführer Hitler, was received by Herr Hitler this morning in company with Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador. He took off presumably with Herr Hitler's reply, early in the afternoon, being due at Heston airport at 5:15 p. m. (11:15 a. m. E. S. T.).

If, as some observers assume, the letter resembles the declaration by the Foreign Office in London yesterday, explaining that Britain and France would support Czechoslovakia in case German troops cross the border, the effect must have been considerably toned down by Premier Chamberlain's second and more friendly declaration which was received with pleasure in German circles.

Second Declaration

According to German official explanations, Mr. Chamberlain agreed in this second declaration to guarantee application of the Godesberg demands if Germany will agree to prolong the period for their completion. It was reported this offer was likely to prove acceptable although the decision rests with Herr Hitler.

Sir Horace was reported to have urged that where such a far-reaching agreement in principle already has been reached over the Sudetenland, the world should not be plunged into war merely because of differences over putting it into effect.

Emphasizing that they could not speak for Herr Hitler, some Wilhelmstrasse commentators intimated they thought Mr. Chamberlain's offer pointed a way out of the impasse.

German official circles declared, "Prospects for peaceful settlement were rather better today than yesterday."

Modifications Offered

Herr Hitler's speech Monday evening, while brusque in tone, at least offered certain modifications to the Godesberg memorandum. These included:

1. An international commission, rather than a Czech-German commission to supervise plebiscites and boundary delimitation.

2. Germany to guarantee borders of the Czech State which remains after minority claims are satisfied.

3. Germany offers to withdraw troops during the plebiscite and invites the British Legion to supervise elections.

While German morning newspapers describe these concessions as "Hitler's last word," it is now clear the way still is open for further compromises. In fact, there is now some prospect of the situation being restored to position of the Berchtesgaden agreement accepted by Prague. Some Germans certainly realize that further concessions are desirable if war be avoided. But Herr Hitler's attitude is decisive here and is unpredictable.

Hofmann Resigns From Music School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Josef Hofmann, the pianist, has resigned as Director of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, according to an announcement by Richard Copley here today. Mr. Hofmann's withdrawal from the post he has held for 12 years was due, he said, to the work there having interfered with his other musical interests. He declined to say what these interests were.

It has been reported in musical circles for some time that Mr. Hofmann wished to be freed from administrative duties at the Institute, in order that he might resume concert playing and make phonograph records.

London to Prague Plane Is Resumed

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

The Belgian air lines, Sabena, resumed regular service today on the London-Prague line via Brussels, with one plane daily making a round trip. Service was cancelled last Friday.

Paris Sees Brighter Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 27—Hopes in France that war may be avoided brightened somewhat today as the French Cabinet met without announcing any new military measures or even convening Parliament.

Reichsführer Hitler's speech is regarded as leaving some loopholes for compromise.

President Roosevelt's peace plea was warmly approved here as having given some help to peace efforts. There are persistent reports Mr. Roosevelt intends to offer to mediate the German-Czech dispute. Leon Blum, former Socialist Premier, who a few days ago launched an appeal to Mr. Roosevelt to speak out, thanked him for his declaration and asked him go further and propose mediation.

Premier Daladier sent thanks for the United States Executive's efforts directly from London.

The Socialist Party, largest in the French Parliament, cabled Mr. Roosevelt: "The Socialist Party and its Parliamentary groups, certain to interpret the feelings of all French democracy, address to you the expression of their most cordial gratitude for your message which at the hour of greatest peril for peace makes her the voice of the universal conscience."

The French public was especially pleased with an official statement issued by Downing Street to the effect that Britain and Russia would be at the side of France in case of war over Czechoslovakia. This was regarded as a warning which, more than anything else, is likely to make Herr Hitler hesitate. French opinion also approved Mr. Chamberlain's offer to guarantee execution of Prague's promise to turn over Sudeten territories to Germany on condition that Herr Hitler would refrain from force.

Thus there are felt to be a number of favorable factors which are being utilized to the full by French, British, and American statesmen in their efforts to save peace. But it isn't denied, of course, that the situation still remains extremely grave.

Boris in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (AP)—King Boris of Bulgaria arrived in Yugoslavia Sept. 26 after a month's vacation in western Europe which included a visit with Reichsführer Hitler. In Yugoslavia, he will be the guest of Prince Regent Paul.

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Poland Ponders 'Last Word' to Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Sept. 27—Official opinion until now has appeared uncertain as to attitude Poland would adopt in the event of resort to arms over Czechoslovakia.

Poland aims naturally to benefit as much as possible from Czechoslovakia's present dilemma. Whether it could secure lasting benefits from co-operation with Germany's pressure on the Czechs or through direct understanding with the latter was regarded as a matter which would be decided after it was learned whether England and France really mean business or were prepared to sacrific Czechoslovakia. Poland's attitude is clearly revealed in inspired press comments on the most recent Czech events regarding the Teschen issue.

Minority Rights

The Teschen district in Czechoslovakia is the home of some 81,000 Poles. The Polish Government last week demanded that the Polish minority there be accorded the same rights given to other minorities.

Poland doesn't find "anything new or constructive in certain new proposals" made by the Czech Government but also it adds: "This is not the last word." A personal letter from President Beneš of Czechoslovakia to President Moscicki of Poland was delivered by special courier Sept. 26 but its contents were not divulged.

There was much diplomatic activity Monday and Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister, received among others the British and French Ambassadors and in the course of the conversations reviewed the general European situation from viewpoint of peace or war.

Attempts to establish telephonic connection with Prague so far have failed, so it is impossible to obtain first-hand information regarding the Czech attitude toward Herr Hitler's ultimatum, but in conversations here with persons generally well informed on Czech affairs it is admitted the Government is still in a difficult situation.

Herr Hitler's speech, it is generally agreed in these circles, has been influenced by recent conversations with Prime Minister Chamberlain not in a way to change his fundamental aims, but to present them in manner which gives the impression of their being peaceful and fair. To throw the onus of responsibility on the other party to the dispute, Herr Hitler represented it as being a matter which can easily be settled by granting rights of self-determination to the Sudeten Germans and by removal of one person, namely Mr. Beneš.

More Pressure Likely

The consequences, it is assumed, will be still more pressure from London and Paris on Prague so that Czechoslovakia will make "its contribution to peace." However, it should be noted that when Herr Hitler said Germany would make no further demands for revision of frontiers he referred only to Europe and made no reference to the colonial issue.

Whether Mr. Beneš will resign or not it is impossible to state at the moment. Such an unprecedented attack upon the head of another state needs a moment's reflection in order to be comprehended. Herr Hitler demands the sacrifice of Mr. Beneš because he sees in him the embodiment of the Treaty of Versailles in so far as Sudeten Germans are concerned.

But the going of Mr. Beneš would mean something more. Mr. Beneš typifies also those principles and a way of political life which are anathema to National Socialists—democracy and international order based upon the settlement of disputes by arbitration and the racial problem settled by compromise and not by force.

Czech Peace Offer To Poland Reported

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 27

Reuters (British news agency) in a dispatch today from Prague said Czechoslovakia had entered into friendly negotiations with Poland.

The news agency quoted a communiqué it said was issued by the official Ceteka Agency:

"The Czechoslovak Government has entered into negotiations with the Polish Government with a view to an amicable settlement and improvement of Czechoslovak-Polish relations."

Hungary Rejects Peace?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Czech Foreign Minister, Dr. Kamil Krofta, informed the Budapest Government Sept. 26 he would be glad to begin friendly negotiations concerning a solution of the Hungarian problem. The Government here along with all newspapers appears energetically opposed to the proposal.

Friendly negotiations are out of the question, the newspapers declare. They demand separation of Hungarian areas from Czechoslovakia. Practically the whole press has reaffirmed Hungary's pro-German policy and Hungarian nationalists call upon Premier Bela Imredy to co-operate with them as the only constructive force in the country.

The bulk of the people, however, do not share this belligerency of the journalists and are said to desire peace above all things. It cannot be said, however, that the masses consider peace prospects any brighter after Reichsführer Hitler's speech and after reading news from Paris concerning French, British, and Russian solidarity.

Budapest's uncertainty was increased by President Roosevelt's appeal which seems to add strength to Germany's and Hungary's opponents.

Exodus of Americans Begins

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The United States Embassy in London today urged Americans in Great Britain "to arrange to return to the United States" if they could do so.

Officials estimated there are 88,000 Americans resident in Europe, not including tourists.

In London all steamship lines across the Atlantic were booked up to Oct. 21 and the United States Embassy and Consulate were investigating every possibility in an effort to aid worried nationals to get home.

In Paris the United States Consulate reports less than 8,000 Americans registered. There were 12,000 in 1931. The most prominent of 3,500 tourists in France was Gen. John J. Pershing.

The most difficult place of all to quit was Czechoslovakia. Departures there in many cases meant long drives to the Polish, German or Hungarian frontiers and then, in some instances, a return. About 5,000 Americans reside in Czechoslovakia.

A Reuters, British News Agency dispatch from Prague today said the wives and families of the United States, German, and Italian ministers had left the Czechoslovak capital.

A group of 44 American citizens seeking to leave Czechoslovakia turned back at the Czechoslovak-German frontier because of fears of being held in German refugee camps.

Americans resident in London planned to send their wives and children into the country. The American Embassy was jammed with both resident and visiting Americans seeking advice as the developing crisis intensified anxiety.

In addition to them there were German anti-Nazi refugees seeking permits to enter the United States.

Steamship agencies were swamped with people investigating sailing facilities.

Thousands of British vacationists on the continent felt the homing urge.

The British Consulate in Berlin "unofficially" advised British subjects to leave. All women and children of the British Embassy and Consulate staff arranged to quit Berlin tonight.

British newspapermen on the Czechoslovak border were ordered to leave.

Americans Called Home

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The State Department "strongly advised" Americans today to forego travel to Europe. The Department warning was based upon reports reaching here from nearly all sections of Europe that travel there is becoming increasingly difficult. Delays are being experienced by American citizens, the Department said, in obtaining immediate passage home.

The Department made an exception to its advice only in "cases of absolute necessity."

Official Sent to Prague

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The State Department said today that George Kennon, a Foreign Service officer at the Department, has been named a second Secretary of the Legation in Prague, and already has sailed for his post.

Europe Digs In—And Waits

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A day of anxious waiting in Europe brings forth no further large-scale mobilizations. Emphasis shifts to preparation for instant action, and for long-term resistance.

Men actually called to the colors still represent only a fraction of Europe's potential manpower. Estimates of the armies that might be drawn in run as high as 50,000,000.

In the shadow of such large-scale conflict, every capital in Europe rushes defenses against war's newest menace—from the skies.

British gardens and parks are dug up as citizens and volunteers prepare shelters. Anti-aircraft units test their equipment, including a "balloon-barrage." Work is speeded for evacuation of 3,000,000 Londoners, and all children, to safe country billets on the first alarm. Britain gave out gas masks. There are 35,000,000 stored in 11 cities. Paris takes similar precautions.

The food outlook turned Europe toward the Americas. Britain rushed to lay in supplies, and set prices of meat, butter, bacon and cooking fats for the next fortnight. A new Cabinet, including Anthony Eden, Winston Churchill, and leading members of the two Opposition parties—Labor and Liberals—is planned if war comes.

The London Stock Exchange was placed under rigid restrictions. The Bank of France raised its discount rate from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Censorship of news and photographs is tightened under the Official Secrets Act.

France added to the number of men under arms, but without formal mobilization orders. French newspapers were restricted to six pages as an economy measure. Export of lard, salt, and bacon was forbidden.

Belgium called six classes of army reservists, and considered economic measures.

Czechoslovak authorities compelled Sudeten Germans to comply with mobilization orders.

Budapest experienced shortages of sugar and fats as Hungarians hoarded them.

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Hitler Defends Course in U. S. Reply

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today replied to President Roosevelt's appeal for European peace with the assertion that "I completely and in every way share your views concerning the immeasurable consequences of a European war."

"Be assured that I thoroughly appreciate the high-minded intentions underlying your argument," the Reichsführer telegraphed in response to the massage that President Roosevelt sent to the leaders of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Britain, and France.

President Roosevelt appealed for continuance of peaceful negotiations in an effort to solve the Czechoslovak crisis and avoid war.

"For that very reason," said Herr Hitler after his reference to the "immeasurable consequences" of such a conflict, "I can and must decline every responsibility of the German people and its leadership if, contrary to all my efforts to date, further developments should actually lead to an outbreak of hostilities.

"In order to form correct judgment concerning the Sudetic problem now under discussion it is indispensable to direct thoughts to events in which in the last analysis the origin of these problems and their dangers are rooted.

Wilson's Ideals

"The German people in the year 1918 put down their arms in the faith that the conclusion of peace with their opponents at that time would bring a realization of the principles and ideals which were solemnly proclaimed by President Wilson and just as solemnly accepted by all the powers at war as binding upon them.

"Never in history has the faith of the people been more disgracefully betrayed than happened then and the conditions of peace forced upon the vanquished nations in the suburbs of Paris (Versailles) has fulfilled none of the promises given.

"On the contrary, they created a political regime in Europe that reduced the vanquished nations to pariahs, stripped of all rights, and that was recognized from the beginning by all judicious persons as untenable.

Dictates of 1919

"One of the points which most clearly revealed the character of the dictates of 1919 was the founding of the Czechoslovak State and the fixing of its boundaries without in any way taking into account history and nationality.

Sudeteniand, too, was included in it, although this region has always been German and although its inhabitants unanimously declared their desire for Anschluss (union) with the German Reich after the destruction of the Hapsburg Monarchy.

"Thus the right of self-determination that was proclaimed by President Wilson as the most important foundation for national life was simply denied the Sudeten Germans.

"But that was not enough.

"In the treaties of 1919 certain obligations, which according to their wording were very far-going, were imposed upon the Czechoslovak State as regards the German racial element.

Obligations "Broken"

"From the very beginning these obligations were not kept.

"The League of Nations failed completely to carry out the task assigned to it, namely, to guarantee the fulfillment of these obligations.

"Since then Sudetenland has been engaged in heaviest combat for the preservation of its Germandom.

"It was a natural and unavoidable development that after the German Reich regained its strength and Austria was reunited with it that pressure of the Sudeten Germans increased for maintaining their culture and for becoming closely associated with Germany.

"Despite the loyal attitude of the Sudeten German Party and its leaders the points at issue between them and the Czechs became ever more pronounced.

"From day to day it became more clearly evident that the Government in Prague was not willing to grant most of the elementary rights of the Sudeten Germans.

"On the contrary, it attempted to bring about the Czechization of Sudetenland with ever more forceful methods.

"It was inevitable that this procedure led to ever greater and more serious tension.

German "Restraint"

"The German Government at first in nowise interfered with this development and maintained its calm restraint even when in May of this year the Czechoslovak Government proceed to mobilize its army on the pretext, manufactured of pure cloth, that German troops had been concentrated.

"The fact that Germany at that time refrained from taking military countermeasures has merely served, however, to strengthen the intransigeance of the Government in Prague.

"The progress of negotiations by the Sudeten German Party with the Government for a peaceful solution clearly showed this.

"These negotiations brought definite proof that the Czechoslovak Government had no idea of tackling the Sudeten German problem really from its very foundation and to bring it to a just solution.

"Insufferable" Situation

"As a consequence, conditions in the Czechoslovak State, as is generally known, have become entirely insufferable during the last weeks.

"Political persecution and economic suppression have plunged the Sudeten Germans into unspeakable misery.

"To characterize these conditions it is sufficient to refer to the following:

"At this moment we count 214,000 Sudeten German fugitives who had to leave their house and hearth in their ancestral homeland and who brought themselves into safety across the German border because they saw therein the only and last possibility for evading the revolting Czech regime of force and bloodiest terror.

"Ruined" by Czechs

"Countless dead, thousands of injured, tens of thousands of persons arrested and imprisoned, desolated villages are the accusing witnesses before world opinion of an outbreak of hostilities carried out for a long time by the Prague Government which you in your telegram rightly fear.

"Entirely aside from the German economic life in the Sudeten German territory for 20 years systematically destroyed by the Czech Government, which already shows all the signs of ruin, which you anticipate as the result of an outbreak of war, these are the facts which compelled me in my Nuremberg speech of Sept. 13 to state before the whole world that the deprivation of rights of the three and one-half millions of Germans in Czechoslovakia must be stopped and that these people if they of themselves cannot find justice and help, must receive both from the German Reich.

"Since the Czechoslovakian Government had previously declared itself already to be in agreement with the British and French Governments that the Sudeten German settlement area would be separated from the Czechoslovakian State and joined to the German Reich, the proposals of the German memorandum contemplate nothing else than to bring about a prompt and equitable fulfillment of that Czechoslovakian promise.

Rests With Czechs

"It is my conviction that you, Mr. President, when you realize the whole development of the Sudeten German problem from its inception to the present day, will recognize that the German Government has truly not been lacking either in patience or a sincere desire for a peaceful understanding. It is not Germany who is to blame for the fact that there is any Sudeten German problem at all, and that the present unjustifiable circumstances have arisen from it.

"The terrible fate of the people affected by the problem no longer admits to a further postponement of its solution. The possibilities of arriving at a just settlement by agreement are therefore exhausted with the proposals of the German memorandum. It does not rest with the German Government, but with the Czechoslovakian Government alone, to decide, whether it wants peace or war."

Cabinet to Hear British Reply To Hitler by Radio

(Continued from Page 1)

phoned immediately to passport offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Boston. The 3,500 clerks of courts who are authorized to receive passport applications will be informed of the Department's attitude.

The Navy Department said four warships are in European waters. These are the Cruiser Honolulu, at Portsmouth, England; the Cruiser Omaha, and the Destroyers Claxton and Manley, in French waters.

Mr. Roosevelt has now received replies from the four nations to which he dispatched his peace appeal, the final one, from Germany, coming in last night and reaching the White House, following its translation, late in the evening. The Hitler reply takes up the attack on President Benes of Czechoslovakia where his radio speech of yesterday left off, but like the replies from Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia itself, professes the desire for peace.

German Door Not Slammed

In this desire, official quarters still see the glimmer of hope. The Hitler speech yesterday did not slam the door finally. In the Hitler speech were other gleams of hope: his promise not to seek more territory and his reiteration that he does not want war with France and Great Britain.

If American officials could be convinced that they are dealing with a rational viewpoint, open to the ordinary logic that would convince normal people, they would still have high hopes of settlement inasmuch as the Czechs have agreed to cede the Sudeten area, which is exactly what Hitler originally demanded at Berchtesgaden.

Herr Hitler's enlarged demands, made at Godesberg, have strengthened the feeling heard frequently here that what he seeks is an actual military victory, to efface the memories of the 1918 capitulation.

Presidents of four South American Republics meanwhile have cabled support for the Roosevelt peace plea: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru making in effect a united New World front.

What new steps Mr. Roosevelt contemplates may be decided at the momentous Cabinet meeting today. That there may be a new peace step is not impossible. All sides have now professed desire for peaceful settlement. This may be Mr. Roosevelt's excuse for a new effort, particularly as he has already written that America cannot but be concerned by European events.

Just prior to the cabinet meeting, Secretary Hull called a meeting of his advisers, which continued two hours. Conferring with him were Undersecretary Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary Messersmith, Counsellor R. Walton Moore and Pierpont Moffatt, Chief of the European Division.

The Roosevelt peace appeal brought warm commendation from the three democracies to whom it was addressed.

President Benes of Czechoslovakia replied that his country would defend itself against attack, "but is profoundly convinced with you that in the end war solves no problem and that this is a case in which reason, a sense of humanity and principle of justice should triumph."

From London, Prime Minister Chamberlain replied that Great Britain is doing its utmost to obtain a peaceful solution. "The President's words," he wrote, "can but encourage all those who sincerely desire to cooperate in this endeavor."

Premier Daladier of France telephoned acknowledgment to Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London pledging to remain "faithful both to the spirit and the letter" of the Kellogg Pact."

Substance of Hitler's Speech to German Nation

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler announced his stand on the present critical situation in Europe before an audience of 15,000 in the Berlin Sportpalast yesterday.

Recapitulating his various proposals to the nations for arms reduction and elimination of air fleets and other measures on a basis of equality, he went on:

After I had thus for two years made offer after offer and received nothing but rejection after rejection, I now issued a command to put the German defense force in the best position that could possibly be achieved by us.

We have now completed a rearmament the like of which the world has not seen.

We have created the best anti-aircraft equipment and the best anti-tank equipment there is in the whole world.

Peaceful Solution

I am a front soldier myself and I know how terrible war is.

I wanted to spare the German Nation this experience and therefore I took up problem after problem with a firm resolve to attempt everything to make an amicable solution possible.

The hardest problem I found was Polish-German relations. . . .

There was no democracy in Poland but there was a man. With him we succeeded in less than a year in arriving at an agreement which presently, for the duration of 10 years, basically removes the danger of any clash.

A state of 33 million people will always strive for an outlet to the sea.

Here the road to understanding had to be found, and it was found. That was a great deed of mine, and a real act of peace which weighs more than all the jabbering in the Geneva League of Nations Palace.

Guarantees Given

We have given guarantees for the states in the West. We have guaranteed to all contiguous neighbors the inviolability of their territory so far as Germany is concerned.

Slowly, more and more nations are departing from the idiotic delution of Geneva; I should like to say, departing not from collective peace obligations, but from collective war obligations.

They are withdrawing therefrom and begin to see problems soberly and are ready for understanding and peace.

I have gone farther.

I extended a hand to England. I renounced voluntarily ever again joining any naval conference so as to give the British Empire a feeling of security, not because I could not build more but to safeguard permanent peace between both Nations.

(This was the reference to the Anglo-German naval pact promised earlier in Herr Hitler's speech.)

To be sure, there is here one pre-condition—it cannot be admitted that one side should say: I do not want to fight you any more and therefore I offer to cut my armaments down to 32 per cent, and that the other party should say from time to time: We will fight again when it suits me.

We all hope that among the English people those will prevail who are of the same mind. I have gone further. Immediately after the Saar had been returned to the Reich by plebiscite, I told France there were no more differences between France and us.

I said: Alsace-Lorraine does not exist any more for us.

These people really have not been asked their opinion in the last few decades. We believe the inhabitants of those parts are happiest when they are not being fought over.

Peace With France

And we all do not want any more war with France. We want nothing of France, absolutely nothing.

And when the Saar territory was returned to the Reich, thanks to —I will say so right here—thanks to France's loyal execution of the treaties, I immediately gave this frank assurance: now all the territorial differences between France and Germany are settled.

Two problems remained.

Ten million Germans found themselves outside the Reich's confines in two large contiguous regions.

This number of ten millions is not a trifle.

It is a question of one fourth of the number of inhabitants France has.

And if France during 40 years did not renounce its claim to a few million French in Alsace-Lorraine, certainly we have a right before God and man to keep up our claim of these 10,000,000 Germans.

I have taken upon myself sufficient sacrifices in the way of renunciations. Here was a limit beyond which I cannot go. How right this was has been proven first by the plebiscite in Austria, in fact by the entire history of the reunion of Austria with the Reich.

Problem Solved

Nevertheless this problem was solved to the happiness of the great German people and now we confront the last problem that must and shall be solved.

This is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe, but it is a demand on which I will not yield.

Its history is as follows: In 1918 Central Europe was torn up and reshaped by some foolish or crazy so-called statesmen under the slogan "self-determination and the right of nations."

To this, Czechoslovakia owed its existence.

This Czech State began with one big lie and its father's name was Benes.

This Mr. Benes at that time turned up at Versailles and told them that there was the Czechoslovak Nation.

He had to invent this lie to bolster up an insignificant number of his own nationals so as to make them seem more important.

And Anglo-Saxon statesmen who are not so good at geographical and national questions did not think it necessary to put Mr. Benes assertions to a test or else they would have disclosed that there was no Czechoslovak Nation, but that there are Czechs and Slovaks and that the Slovaks prefer to have nothing to do with the Czechs.

At last the Czechs, through Mr. Benes, annexed Slovakia. As this State did not seem to be able to live on, it simply took 3,500,000 Germans against their right of self-determination and their will to self-determination.

Yet this did not suffice. Hence 1,000,000 Magyars had to be added, then the Carpatho-Russians and at last several hundred thousand Poles.

Thus this State was created which later called itself Czechoslovakia in contradiction to the right of the self-determination of nations and in contradiction to the clear wish and will of the raped nations.

Benes Promise Cited

Mr. Benes at that time solemnly promised to divide the State into cantons according to the Swiss system because there were some among the democratic statesmen who had qualms of conscience.

We all know how Mr. Benes solved cantonization. Now he began his system of terror. Then when Germans attempted to protest against this arbitrariness and rape they were blown to bits and a war of annihilation has raged ever since.

In those years of Czechoslovakia's peaceful progress nearly 600,000 Germans had to leave Czechoslovakia for a very simple reason—they would have perished of hunger had they remained.

Mr. Benes was resolved simply to root out Germandom slowly and gradually and in this he succeeded up to a certain point.

He has plunged countless people into deepest misery.

He has managed to keep millions of people in fear and trembling and with continuous application of terror he succeeded slowly in gagging those millions.

It was then that the true reasons for existence of this State were revealed.

Secret No Longer

It was no longer a secret that this State was destined to be used as a German baiter when the opportunity offered.

The French Air Minister Pierre Cot a few weeks ago said blandly, "We need this State because from its territory German economic and industrial life can be most easily destroyed."

So this State was used by Bolshevism at its point of entry.

Mr. Benes rises and demands from Sudeten Germans: If I conduct war against Germany you must shoot Germans. If you do not want to you are traitors and I will have you shot.

And he demands the same from Hungarians, Poles, and Slovaks, that they defend aims which are indifferent to the Slovak people.

Mortality is greatest there among the Germans. Their death of children is the greatest, unemployment is the most terrible there.

Suicides are more frequent. It is only a question as how long this is to endure.

When anywhere a traitor is locked up or a man who has been inciting rebellion against the nation from the pulpit is merely taken into custody then there is excitement in England and indignation in America.

But when hundreds of thousands of humans are driven out, when tens of thousands are delivered into jails, when thousands are massacred—then these fine democracies are not moved in the least.

Despise Democracies

We have learned in these years thoroughly to despise them. Today we find but one state, one great power in Europe and at its head, above all, one man who has a full understanding for this ardent need of our people.

It is my great friend, Benito Mussolini.

If a similar hour of need should come for Italy I will go before the German people and urge it to take a similar stand.

Then there will not be two states defending themselves, but one solid block.

At last there were to be elections in Czechoslovakia. They could no longer be postponed.

So Mr. Benes thinks out a way to intimidate Germans there—military occupation of those sections.

He still keeps up this military occupation in the expectation that so long as his hirelings are there nobody will dare raise a hand against him.

It was an impudent lie that Germany had mobilized. That had to be used in order to cloak the Czech mobilization. Germany had not called upon one man. It never thought of solving this problem militarily.

Germany Fair Game

But Mr. Benes believed Germany was fair game. Of course, he thought he was covered by France and England and nothing could possibly happen to him.

And if everything failed there still was Soviet Russia to fall back on.

Thus the answer of that man was: No, more than ever shoot down, arrest, and incarcerate all those whom he did not like for some reason. Then finally my demands came from Nuremberg.

Then came England. I informed Mr. Chamberlain unequivocally of what we regard as the only possibility of solution.

For these (Sudeten) Germans I now have given assurances that I am no longer willing to look on passively as Mr. Benes believes he can simply mishandle 3,500,000 human beings.

I left no doubt that German patience at last was exhausted. I left no doubt that the moment comes when this must be ended.

And now, in fact, England and France agreed to dispatch the only possible demand to Czechoslovakia, namely to free the German region and cede it to the Reich.

We have full knowledge today of the conversations which Mr. Benes then conducted.

He reached the decision in view of England's and France's threat no longer to sponsor Czechoslovakia unless the fate of the peoples therein were shaped differently and the regions liberated.

In the face of these declarations Mr. Benes found a way out.

He admitted that yes, these sections must be lopped off.

And what did he do?

He did not lop off the territory—he drove out the Germans.

Hardly had Mr. Benes said this when his military subjugation began anew and in sharper measures.

Whole stretches of land are depopulated. Villages are burned to the ground. An attempt is made to smoke Germans there out with grenades and gas.

But Mr. Benes sits in Prague and is convinced that nothing can happen to him since behind him stands England and France.

And now, my fellow countrymen, the moment has come for talking business.

If anyone develops patience such as we developed it certainly can not be claimed that we lust for war.

Mr. Benes has 7,000,000 behind him while here stands a people of 75,000,000.

Final Proposal

I now have addressed a memorandum to the British Government with a last and final German proposal.

This proposal is nothing else but the realization of what Mr. Benes already has promised.

The content of the proposal is very simple: Territory that is nationally German and wants to join Germany is to go to Germany.

Not when Mr. Benes has succeeded in driving out one or two million Germans, but right now, instantly.

I have selected a frontier that is fair to Czechoslovakia on the basis of material compiled some decades past on ethnographic and language divisions.

The final boundaries, I leave to a vote of the people there, so that no one can say that this would not be fair enough, I have decided to adopt the Saar plebiscite statute as a basis for this vote.

I was and am willing to have a plebiscite in the whole Czechoslovak territory.

But Mr. Benes objects to this and so do his friends. So this is to be only in certain sections.

I was ready to leave defining of the new borders to German and Czech commissions.

Agreed to Proposal

Mr. Chamberlain asked whether this could not be an international commission. I even agreed to this.

I was ready even to withdraw troops during the plebiscite and today gave consent to invite the British Legion, which has just offered to do this, to go into this region to maintain peace and order.

What exactly is the content of this memorandum?

It is nothing else than a practical execution of what Mr. Benes already agreed to and that, too, under the greatest international guarantees.

There is, however, something that is unacceptable for Mr. Benes Mr. Benes says this memorandum created a new situation. What does the new situation consist of?

Because I demand that now, as an exception, Mr. Benes should keep his promise. That is the new situation for Mr. Benes.

Mr. Benes now pins his hopes to the world. Neither he nor his diplomats conceal this.

They declare: It is our hope that Chamberlain will fall, that Daladier will be removed, that revolutions happen everywhere. And our hope is Soviet Russia.

I am thankful to Mr. Chamberlain for all his trouble and I assured him that the German people wants nothing but peace, but I also declared that I can not go beyond the limits of our patience.

Puts Peace Up to Benes

I further assured him and I repeat here that if this problem is solved, there will be no further territorial problems in Europe for Germany.

And I further assured him that at the moment that Czechoslovakia has solved her other problems, that is, when the Czechs have reconciled themselves with their other minorities, the Czech State no longer interests me and that I give him the guaranty: we do not want any Czechs anymore.

Mr. Benes now holds in his hand peace or war.

Either he will now accept this offer and at last give the Germans their freedom, or we will now take this freedom for ourselves.

I now head the procession of my people as first soldier and behind me there now marches a people and a different one than that of 1918.

In this hour the whole German people will be united to me, my will they shall feel as their will, just as I regard its future and fate as mandator of my actions.

Never did I doubt success and final victory. A body of brave men and brave women gathered around me and they went with me.

And so I ask my German people: fall in behind me man for man, woman for woman.

We are resolved!

Utilities Appeal To Supreme Court For TVA Decision

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Supreme Court records contained a declaration by 16 private utilities today that the Tennessee Valley Authority's program constitutes a case of "abdication by the State and usurpation by the Federal Government."

The utilities, challenging the validity of the TVA law, filed a brief with the Supreme Court yesterday preparatory to oral arguments set for the week of Oct. 17.

Appealing from an adverse decision by a three-judge court in the Eastern District of Tennessee, the companies contended the lower court erred in "refusing to receive evidence . . . whether the TVA Act authorizes a systematic campaign of misrepresentation for the purpose, and with the necessary effect of destroying and appropriating the going businesses of the appellants."

The three-judge court ruled that the utilities, mostly subsidiaries of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation and Electric Bond and Share, "have no immunity from lawful competition even if their businesses are curtailed or destroyed."

The appellants, asserting their right to be "free from illegal competition" and free from "federal interference, regulation, or control," told the high court the Government's program offered them the choice between "the rock and the whirlpool."

The utilities brought their suit to prevent further dam construction by the Federal agency and to halt operation of the existing dams for generation and sale of power.

Of the 18 companies which originally filed the suit, the Tennessee Public Service Company withdrew after selling its properties to the City of Knoxville, Tenn., and the Georgia Power Company was enjoined from participating because it is party to a similar suit pending in Georgia.

London Lauds Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—The warmth of appreciation which President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Chancellor Hitler and President Benes was received throughout Britain has been in no way diminished by the fact of non-mention of this message in the Führer's speech, or by the lengthy effort to justify Germany's position in the note which Herr Hitler dispatched to Washington.

The very fact indeed that Mr. Roosevelt's message should have been excluded from that oration, and answered by an effort to appease American opinion, is looked upon here as the most convincing evidence of Wilhelmstrasse recognition of the weakness of its case against the Czechs.

The Times says the message makes "direct appeal to the right-mindedness of every nation," adding, "it is a dreadful illustration of the confusion of truth in Germany if it is true that it wasn't at once published in Berlin."

The Manchester Guardian touches another aspect of its reception here where it emphasizes the truth "in history and commonsense" of the American President's words. "How deeply and now almost despairingly," this newspaper adds, "to our own hearts we affirm it as we stand on the brink of the pit into which may soon be plunged whatever of worth Europe, in long painful years, has created, and might still create."

The timeliness of Mr. Roosevelt's message is shown by the fact that, at the very moment it was being penned, Winston Churchill was declaring, "If the Government and the people of the United States have a word to speak for the salvation of the world, now is the time, and now is the last time, when words will be of any use."

Mr. Churchill's own view is that Germany may still be open to reason if only it be yet possible to convince its people that war on Czechoslovakia means a world catastrophe wherein Britain, France, and Russia must be involved.

George Lansbury, veteran pacifist Member of Parliament, says: "We are buttressed by President Roosevelt's message to the world that, should the dogs of war be loosed, nothing will be gained."

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New York Librarians Holding 48th Meeting at Lake Mohonk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 26—Librarians from all over New York State met here today in their forty-eighth annual conference, which will continue until Oct. 1. Among them are many young librarians who have been active in the Work of the Association. Those from Poughkeepsie are concentrating on work in connection with the projected Duchess County Library and with demonstration of the "bookmobile."

A survey of the library needs of the County revealed that 35 per cent of the people there were without library service. A similar project for Rensselaer County has occupied junior members in the Albany district.

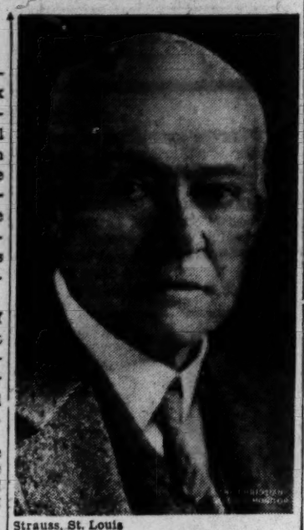
Rochester young librarians are working on a bibliography for the State Association's permanent Board of Salaries, Pensions, and Working Conditions.

Indian reservations are the main interest of junior librarians near Buffalo and Syracuse. Reservation libraries have grown rapidly, and junior members held story hours for Indian children and on other reservations presented motion pictures. There are now more than 500 junior members of the New York Library Association.

Librarians will share the spotlight with authors and editors at the conference.

Ten lists of books about racial and national backgrounds of the people who built New York State have been prepared by the Interracial Service Committee of the Association and will be distributed to librarians attending the conference. All the books recommended are in English and have brief notes telling of their contents.

The opening meeting today was devoted to informal discussions, with a general meeting scheduled for tonight, with Louis J. Bailey, of the Queensborough Public Library, President of the Association; Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, the Brooklyn Public Library, President of the American Library Association, and Dr. Arthur Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis, Mo., Public Library, as the chief speakers.



Strauss, St. Louis

Dr. Arthur Bostwick

of the St. Louis Public Library, who will address the librarians' conference in New York.

Queen Elizabeth Asks 'Cool Heads' In Naming Liner

GLASGOW, Sept. 27 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth, with a message from King George calling on the people to "keep cool heads and brave hearts," today launched Britain's new 85,000-ton liner bearing her name.

Nearly 300,000 persons watched the giant vessel, companion ship of the Queen Mary, glide down the slipways into the Clyde.

"I have a message from the King," Queen Elizabeth told the huge crowd. "He bids the people of this Country to be of good cheer in spite of the dark clouds hanging over them and indeed the whole world.

"He knows well that, as ever before in critical times, they will keep cool heads and brave hearts.

"He knows, too, they will place their entire confidence in their leaders who under God's Providence are striving their utmost to find a just and peaceful solution of the grave problem which confronts them."

King George had been scheduled to take part in the ceremonies but was kept in London by the international crisis.

The Queen Elizabeth's two funnels instead of three and racier streamlining give her a profile different from that of the Queen Mary.

The new ship will accommodate 2,400 passengers to the Queen Mary's 2,000, and has 14 decks, while her "companion" boasts only 12.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLYDEBANK, Scotland, Sept. 27—A few miles out of Glasgow in John Brown's shipyard at Clydebank the largest ship in the world was launched today. The great ship glided smoothly into the Clyde.

Only once before did the famous River receive such a burden—more than 40,000 tons of British steel, welded, riveted and plated to form a hull which, when completed 18 months hence, is to become the biggest ship afloat, with a gross tonnage of some 85,000.

At one moment—an immense steel structure on dry land; the next—a graceful-looking hull, floating with grace and dignity on the Clyde's smoothly flowing waters.

A Companion Ship

Now that all the ceremonies have concluded and one is free to see the giant hull afloat, one realizes that this is not so much a "sister" ship as a "companion" ship to the Queen Mary.

To ensure ample clearance when dropping a third anchor a different shape of bows has been evolved giving more rake and adding another 10 feet to the overall length of the Queen Elizabeth. Only two funnels are to be fitted, increasing the deck space. Guy-ropes, stays, pipes, rigging, and similar gear are to be concealed inside the funnel casings.

There is no break in the forward hull, so that a flush main deck sweeps boldly aft from bows to bridge, crowned by the stream-lined superstructure which is to be finished in white. Aft, the superstructure is shaped to reduce (as far as is possible) the vacuum which forms astern of every power-driven vessel.

The upper decks are to be more free of gear than any other vessel afloat, and an area forward of the sports deck is to be reserved for third-class passengers, a complete novelty in transatlantic liners.

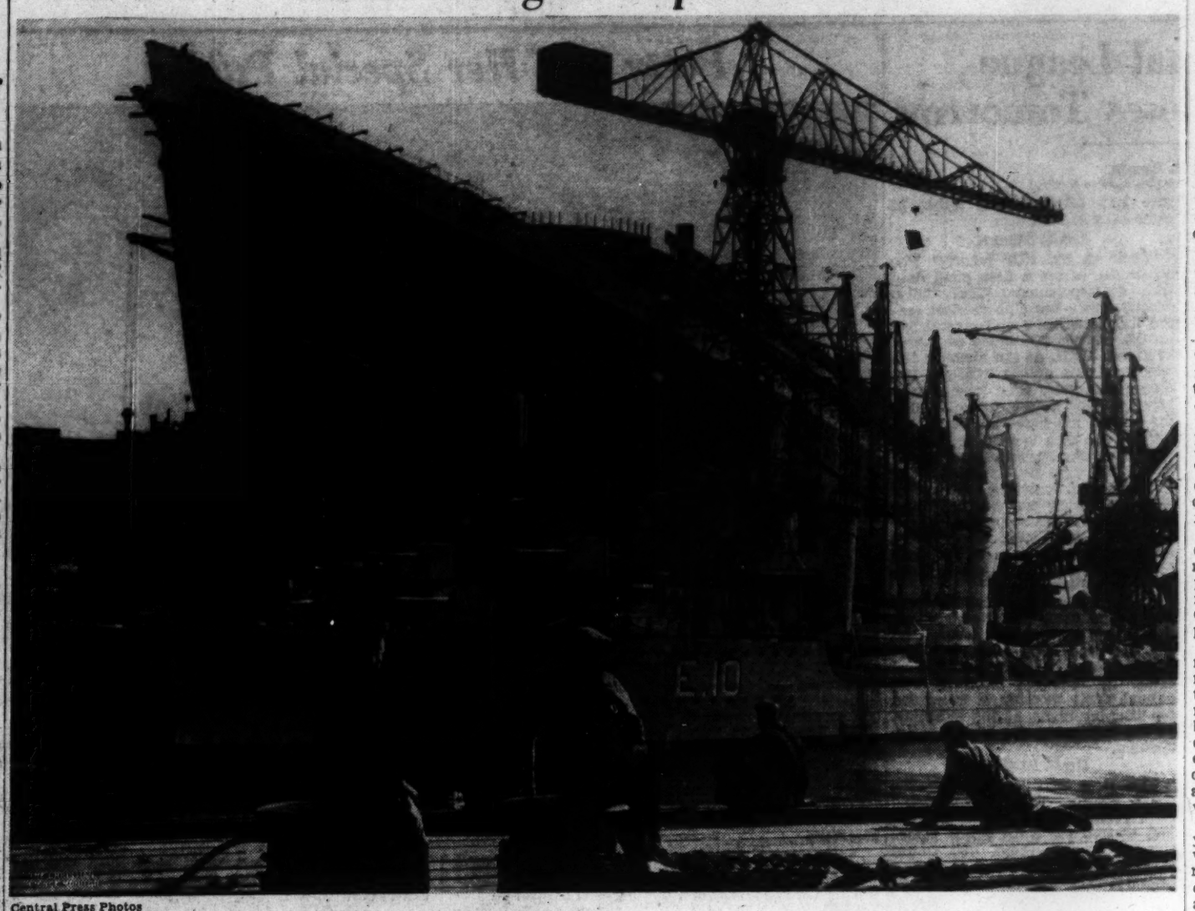
In the Power Rooms

The new ship is not officially termed "S.S." nor "M.S." (steamship or motorship), but "Q.S.T.S.," meaning quadruple screw turbine steamer. There are four propellers, each weighing 32 tons, each being driven by its own independent machinery which includes among other interesting items a 14-foot gear wheel weighing 80 tons and operated by four turbines.

The two outer propeller shafts are to be driven from an engine-room placed forward, while the two inner propellers and shafts are to be driven from an entirely different engine-room placed aft. Steam for the 18 turbines is to be supplied by 12 high-pressure boilers, the largest ever constructed for shipwork and containing more than 70,000 tubes. Oil fuel is to be forced from one or more of the 40 tanks by electrically-driven fans through about a mile of piping to the furnaces. Electrical energy sufficient for a town of 200,000 people is to be supplied by four turbo-generators, the system utilizing 4,000 miles of cable and 30,000 electric lamp bulbs.

Passenger accommodation on the most luxurious scale is to be provided for 2,390 cabin, tourist, and third-class passengers who are to be provided with 29 spacious public rooms, including a specially-equipped theater. Several of these public rooms are to be air-conditioned.

World's Largest Ship Launched



Central Press Photos

New Cunard Liner, Queen Elizabeth, Sister Ship to the Queen Mary, at Clydebank Yards

Bolivia Demands Property Check To Prevent Graft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — The Government here, led by President Busch, has undertaken a campaign against graft and corruption among public officials. This is seen as the sequel to the many charges and inquiries which were the aftermath of the Chaco War and its numerous munitions and supplies contracts.

In future, as established by a recent decree, all important Government departmental officers and those handling official funds, securities, and effects are compelled to swear to the amount of their property both when they assume and when they vacate appointments. This regulation also covers officials of municipalities, universities, and organizations sustained by public funds.

If there is an increase in that official's property, or that of his relatives and friends during the period of office, and this is not satisfactorily explained, the Supreme Court must take cognizance and proceedings will be begun.

Investigations have also commenced for retroactive action. All members of the Government, from the President downwards, including relatives and intimate friends, have been ordered to declare their property as at August, 1932, and that owned today, with an explanation of the origin of the increase. Those affected were given three months in which to make this declaration.

Private individuals, especially lawyers, and all business companies who have participated, either directly or indirectly, in contracts, concessions, or any other transactions involving public funds within the six-year period have been required to make similar declarations.

Studebaker Head Sees Threat To Motor Trade in New Deal

Motors and Motorways

With automotive ways creaking under the rolling wheels of 1939 models, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation in a talk to dealers, attacked government control of business as an enemy of the automobile employee and a threat to the harmony existing between worker and employer of the Studebaker Corporation "for more than 88 years."

Scanning automobile horizons, Mr. Hoffman saw two schools of thought pulling the industry between unrestricted competition and some sort of centralized control of industry, an issue that he declared to be a choice between free enterprise and bureaucratic control. Bluntly, Mr. Hoffman described government control as an effort to have the automobile business "sell its proud birthright for a mess of pottage."

He went no farther than his own company for evidence of the effectiveness of sound management, for in nearly 87 years of operation, the Studebaker Corporation, he said, has not experienced a single serious labor disturbance. And last January, he added, the proud record of the company was further enhanced when the working force voluntarily agreed to spread available work so that general layoffs have been dispensed with.

Maintenance of Studebaker's friendly relationship between management and labor was accounted by Mr. Hoffman as the most satisfactory factor in current Studebaker activities.

New Models Out

By Oct. 1, most of the 1939 automobiles will either have been publicly displayed, viewed by newspapermen in back rooms or sent on their way to dealer showrooms. And by Nov. 11, when the New York Automobile Show opens, every new model will have been seen by the public with the possible exception of Ford.

Last week, Plymouth, Buick, Studebaker, Hupmobile, Oldsmobile and De Soto rolled out of automobile plants headed for dealer showrooms. Plymouth reached the public first and Buick is scheduled to appear next. All the new models, so far, follow airflow styling initiated by the Lincoln Zephyr with radiator grills close to the bottom of the hood.

Plymouth Steals March

Plymouth was first of the 1939 crop of automobile creations to poke its shiny, new nose into dealer showrooms throughout the United States. And it is a revamped Plymouth with a Lincoln-Zephyr tinge, perfected remote control shifting and a V-type windshield. The car is all new from radiator to windshield, but rear-end lines are more or less similar to 1938.

'Hup' Prices Down

Hupmobile announces the start on production of 1939 models at its Detroit plant, described as conservatively beautiful and generous in dimensions, with emphasis on comfort, roominess and luxury. Prices are said to be substantially lower than the equivalent models of 1938.

In keeping with the modern trend, the gear-shift level has been moved from the floor to the steering column, providing more room for the front-seat passengers.

In addition to the senior six and eight, a new low-priced six on a 115-inch wheelbase will be displayed at the New York and Chicago shows for the first time.

The new six is styled along the lines of the former Cord. It has a 101-horsepower engine. And its rakish lines are expected to startle motorists accustomed, it is said, to expect these lines only in high priced cars.

Later in the season, the same bodies will be made available for a four-cylinder car with emphasis on gasoline economy.

Start of a Vacation

By Pacificus

Week End in Shangri-La—I

As Amos—or is it Andy?—would say, it is certainly "sumpin" to be able to make a journey to Shangri-La in a few hours. Not exactly the same Shangri-La one read about in "The Lost Horizon," or saw in the film of that name, but a strangely beautiful mountain wonderland which has much of the grandeur, if not the exotic civilization, of James Hilton's Shangri-La.

This region is accessible to Southern Californians, and some of them know it like a book, but to many it is merely a place that one reads about or sees pictures of, or hears tales about from returning vacationists. It is still hard enough to get to so it has not been overrun by tourists, this land of the High Sierra. For that is where this particular Shangri-La is: in the uppermost levels of the rugged chain of mountains which the Spaniards so aptly name Sierra, meaning sawtooth, because their serrated rocky skyline appears as sharp and incisive as the blade of a saw.

Perfumed Desert

Here is the way to reach this wild country in the sky. Here, at any rate, is the way Pacificus reached it, and many others have done the same. By way of launching your journey in an atmosphere of romance and mystery, leave Los Angeles on a moonlight night and drive northeast through canyons bearing the pleasant names of Laurel and of Mint, and on into the Mojave Desert.

There is one very practical reason, apart from any sentimental ones, for making this part of the trip after dark. If you do it by day, you will taste the burning heat of the Mojave, but if you do it on a summer's night, you will drive through the perfumed air of the desert, delightful in its balminess. You will only in desert land. Only at long intervals will you pass through a town or village. You will feel you are happily alone in a universe of quiet beauty.

Mountains Nearby

When you have crossed a corner of the Mojave, you head north into the arid Owens Valley. Your horizon, instead of being apparently boundless as in the desert, will now be definitely marked by sharp mountain ridges, far away on the right, close at hand on your left.

After you have traversed this arid valley for a hundred miles or so, you leave the highway near Lone Pine, turn left on a dirt road which climbs gently rolling foothills. You cross the aqueduct which supplies Los Angeles with water. Suddenly you find, nestled in a little fold in the hills, a ranch house in a patch of trees, with a little brook beside it. It is now midnight, or after. The whole place is asleep. You hear sounds as of horses stirring in a corral at the back of the house, and you see a parked car or two in shadowy corners of the barnyard.

Not wishing to disturb anyone, you park your car beside the others and proceed to make yourself comfortable in the open air. You pull your sleeping bag out of the luggage compartment and unroll it beneath the branches of a cottonwood. The moonlight filters through the leaves upon your face. You raise yourself on an elbow and look across an enchanted valley with a silver streak down the middle of it, the Owens River. You lie back and listen to the night sounds all about, the gentle soothing sounds that used to lull our pioneer forefathers to sleep when life was simpler than it is today. You ponder on the breadth and majesty of this simple, primitive existence. And before you know it you are asleep—on the road to Shangri-

Screen Guild Signs Producers' Contract

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Joseph M. Schenck, President of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, announced Sept. 26 the signing of a labor relations contract between film producers and the Screen Actors' Guild.

He said approximately 1,200 members of the Senior Guild and 10,000 members of the Junior Guild are affected by the contract, which he added solves satisfactorily most actor-producer problems and promises harmonious settlement of all major questions during the next eight years.

The agreement provides for a 48-hour week, time and one-half for overtime for all free-lance and contract players receiving $500 weekly or less and for a minimum 12-hour rest period for all players receiving $1,000 weekly or less.

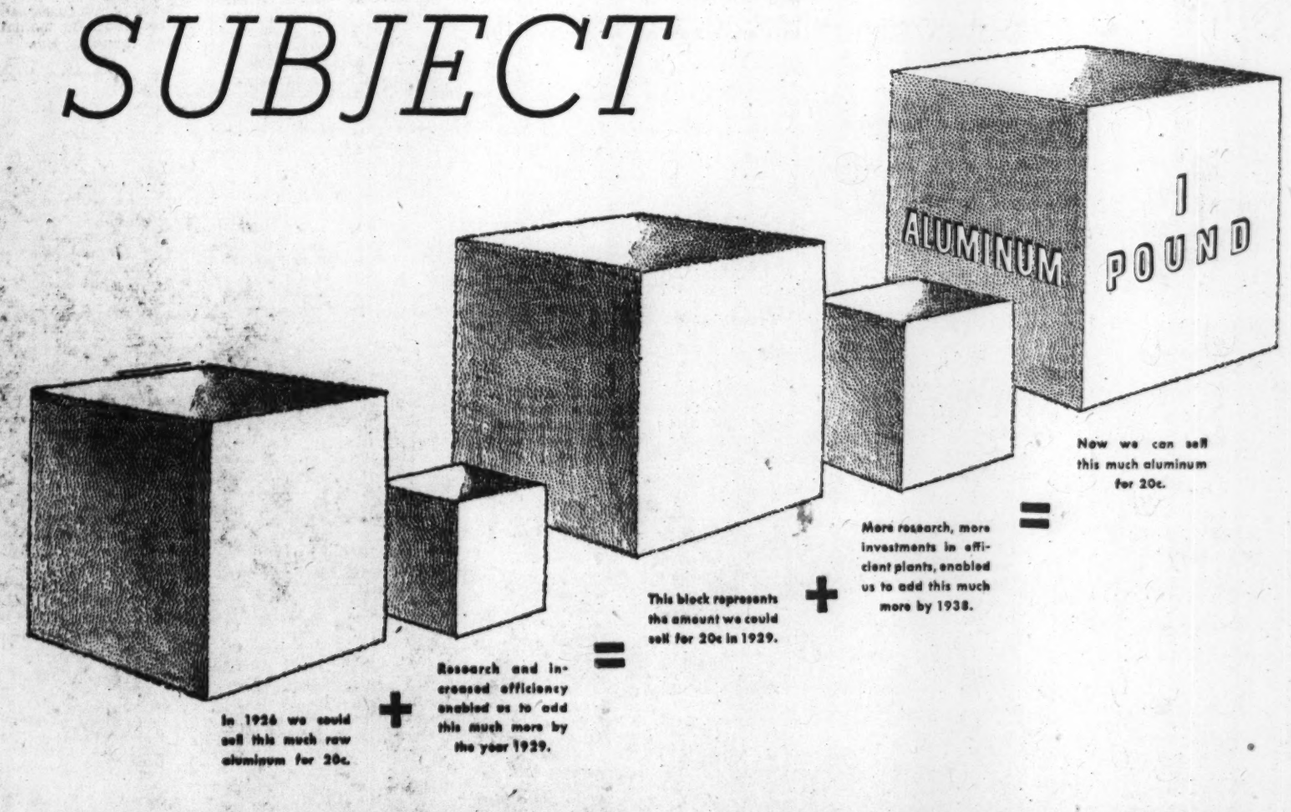
Andrews Promises To Play No Favorites

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, promised last night to play no favorites in administering the new law.

He said in a speech in the Washington Star's radio forum (NBC):

"I have been urged from time to time to go easy on this crowd or to overlook that practice. Fortunately,

THE PRICE OF ALUMINUM IS OUR FAVORITE SUBJECT


ALUMINUM
1 POUND
In 1926 we could sell this much raw aluminum for 20c.
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This block represents the amount we could sell for 20c in 1929.
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Now we can sell this much aluminum for 20c.

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As we look back, it seems as though every policy of this company has grown from the idea of making a useful metal of good quality cheap enough to enable it to compete with other metals, some of which are thousands of years older. The reason ours is a successful business today is because we have made aluminum cheap.

As recently as 1926 we had to sell bulk aluminum for 27 cents a pound. By 1929 we had found ways to reduce the costs and could lower the selling price to 24.3 cents per pound. Today, although on an average the workers in our plants receive about 30% more for making a pound of aluminum than they did in 1929, the base price is only 20 cents a pound.

Considering the great difficulty of getting aluminum out of its ore, 20 cents is a low price. Frankly, we are a bit proud of the efforts of our research men, engineers and production experts which have made such a price possible.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

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BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

Bees in Farewell Appearances—Yankees Will Be Primed for World Title Affair

Boston's National League Season Closes Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To eliminate any risk of favoritism, Bee President Bob Quinn today posted a bulletin in the Hive clubhouse denying all prospective requests for early dismissals. Bob wants his squad complete for the Phillie series, which closes with a single game tomorrow, and for the games later in the week at Brooklyn and New York.

In the waning days of the season, it is an annual practice for big league clubs to let several regulars make early departures for their homes. The Boston prexy is not in sympathy with this plan.

Phillies Close Here

Up until late yesterday afternoon, Bob had made no personal refusals. But one or two players, in accepting their bi-monthly pay checks, had hinted at early leaves. The chief means to guard against further hints, or requests.

That Phillie game tomorrow, incidentally, ends the local National League season. The Red Sox come home on Thursday for series with Washington and the Yankees. Friday, with a single game against the Senators scheduled, will be the final Ladies' Day of the year.

Bob Quinn, quite naturally, is highly pleased with the work of Manager Casey Stengel this season.

"I'd rather have him than any other manager I can think of," said the Bee president yesterday, with his customary emphasis. "We haven't talked about the future yet, but I'm sure he's satisfied and wants to come back in 1939.

Lauds Stengel

"Look at his 1938 record," Bob continued, across a desk piled deep with correspondence. "He'll finish exactly where the club did last season despite injuries and several bad breaks. Turner and Fette each won 20 games in '37. At the moment Jim has won nine games less and lost nine games more than he had at a corresponding date last year. Lou is far behind his first-year pace.

"Yet, the club is still leading the second division, where Casey found it. At one time he stumbled along with 16 men, instead of the usual 23. We all know where he'd be now if injuries hadn't stopped MacFayden, Shoffner, Lopez, Gene Moore and others. He'd be right up there in a class with the Pirates, Cubs, Reds and Giants."

If the Pirates win the National League pennant, the Bees' official family will leave for Pittsburgh on the 4 o'clock train Monday afternoon, arriving at the Schenley Hotel early the following morning. The annual draft meeting is scheduled for Tuesday night, at the Schenley, on the eve before the World Series opening.

Draft Routine

The Bees may go through the draft routine without increasing their roster. If they finish fifth as last season, six clubs select before the list reaches them. Bob Quinn says there are only two minor league players subject to draft whom he is interested in, and is certain that they will be picked up before his chance comes. However, Bob's experienced eyes may uncover an unexpected prospect at the last moment.

Briefs . . . The Bee party has made reservations at both Pittsburgh and Chicago, but expects to cancel those in the Windy City . . . A World Series atmosphere surrounds the games at Wrigley Field today, tomorrow and Thursday . . . Stengel will probably throw several youngsters into the Phillie series.

The Red Sox open a two-game series at Philadelphia this afternoon . . . Following the final on Wednesday, the club will fly back to Boston . . . The locals should have beaten the Yankees yesterday, but errors by Chapman and Higgins, together with Bagby's wildness, gave the champs a 4-to-3 edge . . . The Sox moved into Shibe Park with a two-game lead over the third-place Cleveland Indians.

Charlie Conacher May Be in Trade

TORONTO, Sept. 27 (CP)—Manager Jack Adams of Detroit's National Hockey League Club, the Red Wings, said he had sought Charlie Conacher from Maple Leafs "and the deal is still on the fire."

Conny Smythe, Manager of the Leafs, admitted: "We're interested in a couple of Detroit defencemen. We didn't make much progress but we're going to talk again."

Adams said during the semi-annual meeting of the N. H. L. here that Smythe had approached him regarding the possibility of landing a Detroit defenceman. Hockey men immediately seized on the idea that Conacher might be traded for a Red Wing, with the possibility cash might be involved.

Conacher, as a right wingman with Toronto, led the N. H. L. in scoring for two winters. In the middle of last season he went south because of an old internal ailment, announcing his retirement. On his return he said he was ready to return to hockey, but Smythe said the Leafs would carry on without him on a policy of developing young players.

Detroit's regular defencemen last season were Ebbie Goodfellow, Scotty Bowman, Doug Young and Bucko McDonald.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	51	.653
Boston	84	60	.583
Cleveland	83	61	.568
Detroit	78	69	.531
Washington	73	73	.500
Chicago	61	79	.436
St. Louis	53	90	.371
Philadelphia	52	95	.354

Results Sept. 26
New York 4, Boston 3.
Only game scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	85	58	.594
Chicago	85	61	.582
New York	79	66	.545
Cincinnati	77	66	.538
Boston	73	72	.503
St. Louis	68	77	.469
Brooklyn	65	78	.455
Philadelphia	45	99	.313

Results Sept. 26
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
Only game scheduled.

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Patty and Her Special Public

Wide World

WILMETTE, Ill.—Patty Berg autographs score cards for admiring caddies after the young Minneapolis golfer advanced to the quarter-finals in the women's national golf championship at the Westmoreland Country Club last week. Miss Berg marched through the rest of her opponents for the United States crown.

Several Changes in Hockey For Coming League Season

TORONTO, Sept. 27 (CP)—Waivers were asked on several members of the disbanded Montreal Maroon Club Saturday as the National Hockey League ended its semi-annual meeting.

Six members of the Maroon club, whose franchise has been suspended voluntarily for a year, already have been sold to Montreal Canadiens and three others have been bought by Chicago Black Hawks.

League officials would not say after the closed meeting on whom waivers had been asked, but it was learned Gus Marker and Allan Shields, reliable members of last year's club who have not been bought, were not among them. Marker is said to be sought by two or three major clubs.

Herb Mitchell, manager of the new Hershey, Pa., entry to the International-American League, was understood to be bidding for Goalie Bill Beveridge and Forwards Paul Runge and Jerry Shannon. Another minor league clubs was also said to be after their services. Mitchell was the most energetic bidder on the dull player mart. He bought Dede Klein from Manager Red Dutton of New York Americans for a price reported to be $2,500.

Purchase Klein

Acquisition of Klein, a clever forward, strengthened Mitchell's fast-developing line-up. He already had bought Wally Kilrea, Orville Roulston, Clarence Drouillard and Howie Mackie from Detroit Red Wings. He has signed Nick Damore, who played in goal for Hershey's great amateur club last year. He hopes to get Remi Vandaele, Winnipeg amateur star who is on Boston Bruins' negotiation list.

Lester Patrick of New York Rangers and Art Ross of Boston talked business with other managers but apparently made no deals. Patrick said Butch Keeling, veteran forward, would go to Rangers' Philadelphia farm club on a major league salary. He has asked waivers on Joe Cooper of Rangers and Lloyd Roubell, Vince Barton, Vernon Ayres and Joe Krol of Philadelphia and expects to fill the gaps from players attending his fall school at Winnipeg.

Ross said he was "just about satisfied" with the Bruin team that won the United States division title last season. He will bring up Frank Brimsek from Providence to alternate with his veteran goalie, Tiny Thompson, he announced.

Jean Pusie Signs

It was learned that St. Louis Flyers of the American Association had signed Jean Pusie, colorful French-Canadian defenseman. The Flyers also are trying to land Harold Jackson of Chicago Black Hawks, who played with them part of last season.

Marty Burke, given his outright release by Montreal Canadiens, is reported negotiating with Saskatoon Quakers, who seek his services as coach. The senior amateur club has offered the veteran defenseman a better salary than he could get playing in minor league hockey, it was understood.

W. E. (Pick) Hines, former coach of Windsor and London, Ont., amateur clubs, will coach Baltimore of the Eastern United States amateur league, it became known. Hines has long been regarded as an outstanding N. H. L. scout.

Red Dutton is counting on Wilf Fields of Seattle and Pat Egan of Calgary to fill the defense positions on New York Americans' line-up left vacant by retirement of Happy Day and Ching Johnson. Dutton's other defensemen are Al Murray, Joe Jerwa and Johnny Gallagher.

The league adopted all playing rules changes advised by a special committee. They include a new basis of calling offsides, under which the player's skates and not his body will determine whether he is offside. A player taking a penalty shot will be allowed to skate over the penalty line after shooting, and Art Ross of Boston Bruins, head of the Rules Committee, estimated about one third of the penalty shots will be scored under the more liberal code.

Ross System Approved

The blue line, marking the defensive zones, will be 12 inches wide rather than four inches. The goal crease will be cut from eight feet wide and five feet deep to seven feet wide and three feet deep. Fifteen players, exclusive of the goaltender, may be dressed for a game, rather than the old standard of 14.

Ross' plan for re-allotting the work of officials handling a game was approved. Instead of two referees there will be a referee and a linesman. The referee will have charge of the game and the linesman's only duties will be to call offsides and rule when the puck is "iced."

Discussion of plans for staging an all-star game was left to the Board of Governors, together with a plan for providing insurance for players.

Appointment of an assistant to the President, who also is Secretary, was turned over to the Governors. The Governors decided at their last meeting in New York to appoint an aide to Calder and names most frequently mentioned in connection with the position were those of Clarence Campbell and Mickey Ion, members of the refereeing staff. The matter of appointing referees was left over for the Governors.

Boston Olympics Look Forward To Another Great Ice Season

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans for one of Boston's greatest amateur hockey seasons, with the exception of a few minor details, are practically complete today as eight teams, including the Boston Olympics, have been lined up for competition in the Provincial Hockey League.

Hago Harrington, coach of the local team, who successfully promoted this club to such a grand season last year, is again at the helm and assures local fans that the coming winter will give them the highest brand of amateur hockey.

More League Games

While the schedule has not yet been arranged it has been revealed that the Olympics will play many more league games than they did last year. Also several of the leading Canadian colleges, including McGill and the University of Toronto will come to Boston as Olympics opponents, the former making its only local appearance when they meet Harrington's six. Another added attraction is that the University of Southern California's hockey team, which has announced plans for touring New England, will oppose the Olympics.

The Provincial Hockey League, which came into being last year, will comprise five new teams. Valleyfield, Boston, and Sherbrooke are the three old members who still remain; while St. Jacques, Granby, and Drummondville have been dropped.

In their places will come Lachine, a fast amateur sextet 10 miles outside of Montreal; Shawinigan Falls, coached by Albert "Battleship" Leduc, former Providence Reds coach; Cornwall, finalists last year in the Allen Cup series, a team from Ottawa; and a club representing Springfield, Mass.

Artificial Rinks

Local fans who remember those exciting games with Granby last year at the Garden will be disappointed that this club is not in the league, but officials will only accept teams that have the facilities of an artificial rink.

Interest among members of the Olympic squad already is running at a high pitch and several of the boys have started getting into condition. Junie Allen, former Dartmouth ice flash and Olympic veteran, is working out in a gymnasium daily and Paul Guibord is keeping in shape by playing tennis.

Because of the fact Harrington needs several good replacements he plans to try out at least a half-a-dozen newcomers. He has lined up several candidates including Dick Lewis, captain of Dartmouth's successful hockey team last year; Russ Martin, husky left winger from the University of New Hampshire; Traf Hicks, Harvard's captain last season; and possibly the Crimson's George Roberts.

On Skates Soon

Harrington hopes to get his squad on skates by the middle of next month. He expects the competition to be much keener this year for positions as teams in the league are allowed only 18 players.

It is taken for granted, however, that such stars as Frankie Spain, George Ford, Junie Stubbs, Art Smith, Bill Splaine, and Jack Smith will be wearing Olympic colors again.

The season officially gets under way on Nov. 16, but until the schedule is announced it is not known whether the Olympics will open on that date.

If the Olympics start the way they left off last season they will again be playing to full houses at the Garden. Manager Walter Brown plans to put on reserve 1,200 seats at 40 cents. Remaining seats will be sold for 25 cents.

* * *

Besides promoting the Olympics Manager Brown plans to sponsor a junior hockey team this year. Operating on a regular schedule, the team will be comprised of boys up to 21 years old.

* * *

Junie Stubbs says that this is his last year of competitive hockey and that next year he hopes to take up officiating.

* * *

Workmen have been installing new overhead lights at the Arena. Another new feature is the Arena's time clock. Lights will flash with the passing of each minute. This innovation is the idea of the Arena electrician. It has not been installed on the Garden clocks as yet.

* * *

Both the Garden and Arena have had their freezing equipment checked and put in first-class condition. New pipes have been laid under the cement. There should be no soft ice this winter.

Boston Garden-Arena Officers for 1938-39

At the annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation, held at the offices of the corporation in Boston Garden, this morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry G. Lapham, President; Walter A. Brown, Vice-President and General Manager; Arthur G. Wise, Treasurer; Charles G. Keene, Secretary and Clerk; Edward J. Powers, Assistant General Manager, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, and Leslie J. Stout, Director of Public Relations.

One name was added to the list of the Board of Directors, Joseph McGrath, Collector of the Port of Boston. The other Directors being William J. Bingham, Walter A. Brown, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, William F. Garcelon, Huntington R. Hardwick, Henry G. Lapham, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Laurence F. Whittemore, Arthur C. Wise, Joseph P. Conway, Charles G. Keene, Frederick C. Dumaine, Raymond W. Lapham, Gov. Louis O. Barrows, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, E. Ray Speare, and Edward S. French.

William F. Garcelon was elected to the Executive Committee with the following members being re-elected: Henry G. Lapham, Walter A. Brown, Laurence F. Whittemore, Charles G. Keene, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, and Arthur C. Wise.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Gabby Hartnett, Cub catcher, equalled Major League mark by catching 100th game for 12th season.

Yansick Scores Ace in Tourney

By the Associated Press

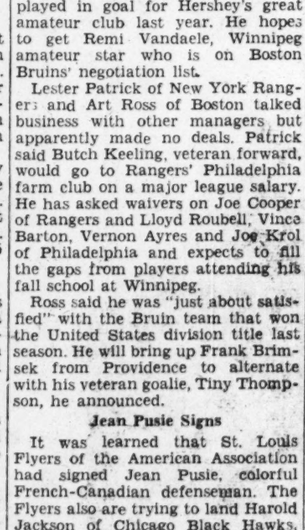
White Plains, N. Y. Sept. 26

Charles Yansick, professional from Tuxedo Park, N. Y., shot a hole-in-one today while posting a par 70 in the fourth round of the Westchester 108-hole open golf tourney at the Fenway G. C. He used a No. 4 wood on the 195-yard, up-hill eleventh.

Besides winning $100 for his ace, Yansick took down an additional $15 by sticking his tee shot on the 190-yard seventeenth 5 inches from the cup, inside the special "birdie circle." He already had won $10 on the same hole during his first round Saturday.

His 70 gave Yansick a 72-hole score of 297.

Graduate Manager



Wide World

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, of the field artillery, has been selected to assume the position of graduate manager of athletics at the United States Military Academy here, it was announced by Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, Superintendent of the Academy. He will take over the position this fall from Col. Jacob L. Devers, of the field artillery, who has been graduate manager since 1936. Lieutenant Colonel Hibbs, who graduated from the Academy in 1916, was a member of the Army baseball and basketball squads, and captain of the latter team.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bill Lee and Frank Demaree, Cubs—Lee checked Cardinals with 12 hits, Demaree drove in three runs with three singles as Cubs downed St. Louis, 6 to 3.

Joe Glenn, Yankees—Collected two singles and double and drove home two runs as Yanks shaded Red Sox, 4 to 3.

Playoff Results

International League
Newark 10, Buffalo 2.
American Association
St. Paul 7, Kansas City 1.
Southern Association
Atlanta 8, Nashville 3.
(Nashville eliminated)
Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.
Finals start tomorrow.

McCarthy Thinks Yanks Ready For Series Next Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The average baseball manager whose team has won only two of its last 10 games is a worried individual every time he sees a telegraph messenger. He knows that any news he receives from his club-owner is going to be bad.

So it was pleasant to find Joe McCarthy with his ample bulk propped back comfortably, no lines furrowing his noble brow, no doubt of the future written on his placid countenance. His Yankees have been doing the dispy-doodle ever since they clinched the American League flag, but Joe can afford to be an indulgent parent.

Knows His Club

"Yeah, we haven't been so good lately, have we?" he said easily. "However, I think we'll probably do all right when we get in the World Series. I know all about this club."

The players all have admitted to McCarthy that they might have let down a little, though not intentionally, since they shook off their last rivals. It is a sort of custom with the Yanks. Last year they lost six of their last 10 games, but you would not have suspected it when they began playing in the World Series.

McCarthy said he has not even dispatched a scout to the vital Pirate-Cubs series starting today in Chicago. The series offers him a fine opportunity to size up the two clubs remaining in the National League race, yet he says he is not peeking.

"Naturally, I'm getting the best available dope on the Pittsburgh hitters," he admitted, "but we're not scouting the series." The remark might be taken to mean that he expects to meet Pittsburgh in the series, though he is not making any predictions.

May Start Brandt

McCarthy was much interested in a rumor from Pittsburgh that Manager Pie Traynor might start the veteran Ed "Lefty" Brandt in the series opener, the idea being to cross up the Yankee sluggers, who naturally would expect to face one of the Pirates' young pitchers.

If Traynor (always supposing that the Pirates do play in the series) takes the advice of Harry Danning, star catcher of the Giants, he will throw his big right-hander, Russ Bauers, at the Yanks in the first game and then twice more if Bauers can stand the gaff and the series lasts long enough.

"Bauers is exactly the kind of pitcher who can beat 'em," Harry declared. "Bill Lee of the Cubs is another. It takes a fastbreaking curve to keep the Yankees from getting set. I know."

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The proverbial eyes of the nation were on Wrigley Field today as the Pirates and Cubs opened their big series—a set of three games that is destined to settle once and for all the sensational pennant race in the National League.

Holding a game and a half lead and an advantage of three contests in the losing column, the Pittsburgh club was favored. But when you consider the great drive engineered by Gabby Hartnett's Cubs through the month of September, you wonder if they aren't the team to play those Yankees in the World Series which gets under way one week from tomorrow.

Have Won 17

Since Sept. 3, when they dropped a double-header to the Cincinnati Reds, the Chicago boys have won 17, lost three and tied one, and today are the lone remaining threat to the position held by the Buccaneers. The Reds and Giants were eliminated Sunday.

Hartnett, in reducing the Pittsburgh lead to 1½ games, has won six straight from the Cardinals, four from the Phillies, two from the Pirates themselves, and a pair from the Giants. Also, Gabby has managed two out of three from Cincinnati and, one out of two from Boston, but has dropped one and tied another in competition with Brooklyn.

The Dodgers annually make trouble for the contending clubs in the final month. They beat the Wrigley Field entry on Sept. 18, behind the seven-hit, one-run pitching of Vito Tamulis. On the same afternoon, they tied the Hartnetts in five innings. Since that date Gabby has gone undefeated—a record of seven straight.

Behind Cub Pace

Over the stretch from Sept. 3 to the present time, while the Cubs have held a fine .850 pace, the Pirates have won 11 and dropped eight for a mediocre .579. Among their collection is a tie with the Phillies, which are frequent at this stage of the campaign when second games of double-headers are cut short by darkness.

Traynor has his three mound aces ready—Jim Tobin, Bob Klinger and Russ Bauers. But in 10 starts against Chicago, before the beginning of this new series, the trio had won only three games among them and lost five. The most successful has been Mace Brown, who is credited with three victories in five relief appearances against the Cubs.

Hartnett was to use Dizzy Dean in today's opener, and will follow with Clay Bryant and Bill Lee tomorrow and Thursday. Bryant and Lee will labor after only two days of rest—the former pitched Sunday and the latter yesterday—but Hartnett can do nothing else. He must take that chance. The Pirates can make the pennant a mathematical certainty by winning five of their seven remaining contests.

Price to Have Assistant
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

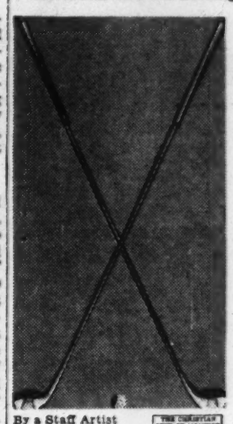
BERKELEY, Calif.—Nibs Price, California basketball coach, will be assisted this year by Ralph Hillsman, guard on the varsity squad two years ago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Women's Golf Season

With the completion of the United States women's golf championship at the Westmoreland Country Club, Wilmette, Ill., last Saturday, all of the major golf titles of the world have been settled for 1938 and the devotees of this great game can now look back on a season which has furnished many interesting championship competitions. Upsets, while not as pronounced as some of those which mark the average college football season or even as startling as some of those which have taken place in the tennis season of 1938, have left their mark; but it is interesting to note that, even in such an uncertain game as golf is, those individuals who are holding the men's and women's major championship titles and the countries which are in possession of the various international team trophies, are all worthy of their honors. Patty Berg, U. S. women's champion; Mrs. Andrew M. Holm, British women's golf champion; Willie Turnesa, U. S. men's champion, and Charles Yates, British men's champion, are certainly golfers fully worthy of having their names added to the ever-growing list of United States and British amateur title-holders.



By a Staff Artist

Patty Berg's Triumph

Some four years ago it was being predicted that little Miss Patty Berg of Minneapolis would some day win the United States championship. Although only 16 years old at that time, she was playing splendid golf and competing with more or less success. It was that year when she made her first appearance in a United States national championship and she surprised everybody by finishing as runner-up to Glenna Collett Vare, one of the greatest women golfers of all time. The next year she was eliminated in the third round; but the 1937 championship again found her in the final round where she lost to Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page. This year found her again playing Mrs. Page in the final for the title, and she reversed the 1937 result. This month she becomes a freshman co-ed at the University of Minnesota, and no doubt the Gophers are wishing that Big Ten regulations would permit of her playing on their varsity team, as there is no question but what she could make it.

Enjoys a Great Year

While the winning of the national championship was, of course, her greatest golfing feat of the year, she was remarkably successful in the other events that she competed in. Among the nine or 10 tournament honors she has won this season are, in addition to the national title, the women's western, the women's western derby, and the championship of golf club champions. And, in addition to this, she won her Curtis Cup match at the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., by defeating Jessie Anderson, British champion in 1937, 1 up. Her course through the national championship shows just how skillful and courageous a golfer she is. In the qualifying round she was five strokes behind the leaders—Mrs. Page and Dorothy Traung. In the first round she won from Mrs. Myron Davy by the widest possible margin of 10 and 8. In the second round she defeated Jean Bauer, 4 and 3. In the third round she defeated Eva Shorb, 1 up, after being 4 down at the turn, by playing par and sub-par golf over the last nine. In the fourth round she defeated Dorothy Traung 5 and 3. In the semifinals she defeated Marion E. Miley 2 up, and then she won the final from Mrs. Page, 6 and 5. This shows Miss Berg's superiority over the rest of the field; but it does not tell the whole story. Starting with the fourth round, the new champion played 73 straight holes in 11 under par, which gives you a pretty good picture of the brilliancy of her game. Tournament officials claim this was the greatest scoring streak in the history of the championship, which started in 1895, and it looks very much as if Miss Berg might become the Bobby Jones of women's golf.

Sporting Around the Hub

Byron "Whizzer" White, making his professional football debut in Boston last night with the Pittsburgh Pirates, proved too much for the Shamrocks. The Colorado all-America star waited until the last period before he flashed his stuff. He carried the ball eight times for an average of three yards a try. His sole punt whistled 55 yards and he threw two successful forward passes which helped the Pirates to build up their 16-to-6 victory.

* * *

Word from the office of Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics at Boston University, reveals today that four minor sports will be resumed by the Terriers this college year. A rifle squad, fencing, tennis, and golf teams will be formed.

* * *

Harvard's Athletic Association has announced that a special children's rate of 25 cents for the steel stands will be in effect for the Crimson-Brown football game on Saturday. Half-price tickets for children on the playing field, however, must be purchased by Friday night. The game will start at 2:30, DST.

* * *

The weekly amateur-professional golf tournament, originally scheduled for this week at Merrimac Valley and then transferred to the Bear Hill course, has been canceled. John Corcoran, Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, announced that the next amateur-pro tournament will be held next Monday at Sandy Burr.

* * *

The Class C and D golf championship of the W. G. A. M. started match play today with Mrs. Walter Cosgrove of Green Hill holding medal honors as a result of her 107 in yesterday's qualifying round at the Oakley Country Club.

* * *

Two fall athletic teams reported at Tufts yesterday with Coach Warren Morton greeting a veteran squad of soccer players and Coach William Yeager meeting with 18 cross-country track men.

* * *

A squad of 38 "booters" turned out at Soldiers Field yesterday as Harvard's Big Three Championship squad started preparations for the opening New England Intercollegiate Soccer League game with Tufts Oct. 8. The large group included eight of last year's lettermen.

* * *

Posting a low gross of 83 and a net of 80, Jack Kent of the Globe yesterday won Class A honors in the Newspapermen's Golf Association annual tournament at the Winchester Country Club. The Class B trophy went to Jack Beale of the Herald.

* * *

Just as Coach Jimmy Dunn had decided that Mal Warsaw, outstanding sophomore candidate, was ready to step into the varsity line-up for important relief duty, Warsaw announced the fact that he had transferred to Boston University.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley of B. U. had to do some fast shifting in his backfield yesterday when he learned that Russ Lawry, regular fullback, would not be able to start Saturday against Lehigh because of an injury. Hanley has moved Earle Crompton into Lawry's spot from the quarterback position and plans to start Ray Needham, converted center, at the signal-calling post.

* * *

The summer Twilight Golf League hold its final get-together tomorrow at the Weston Golf Club. For those who can make a full day of it, there will be a Scotch Foursome tournament which is scheduled to start in the morning. Suitable prizes will be awarded to the winners. All who have played in any match this year are eligible to attend.

* * *

The annual meeting of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been called for Monday evening, Oct. 3, at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Lenox, according to instructions from Herbert D. Holm, President.

* * *

Boston Garden, largest local indoor sports building, adds new achievement to its already long list of uses . . . Several truck loads of U. S. mail were stored there overnight and today . . . Boston's Shamrocks, along with needing more customers, could use a good announcer at the games and up to date score cards, properly identifying players.

Harvard's first base stands were moved forward nine feet in the recent hurricane and Jim McRae must jack up and roll them back . . . Tom Bolles and Harvey Love, Crimson crew coaches, attended football practice yesterday . . .

Bolles recently returned from Germany where he saw German crews work out under government supervision . . . Neil Stahley has a tough assignment trying to make something out of the Harvard freshman squad . . . All systems are available at Soldiers Field with Dave Caldwell of Yale, Johnny Wood of Pittsburgh, Latta McCray of Dartmouth and Floyd Stahl of the Big Ten, just to mention a few . . . Stahl, incidentally, has a reputation for scouting.

Local grid fans get a nice break with Northeastern and Boston College playing at the Heights Friday night under lights, thereby leaving Saturday afternoon for the Brown-Harvard tussle . . . If the summer Twi-League field day should be rained out at Weston tomorrow it will take place Thursday.

McSpaden Leads

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Jug McSpaden, native Kansan who is a pro at Winchester, Mass., today combined his own consistent scoring with slumps by his leading rivals to fire a fifth round 73 for a 361 and the lead with 90 holes of the 108-hole $13,500 Westchester open golf tournament.

Three over par for the Fenway Golf Club course, still proving a tough nut for the boys to crack, McSpaden slipped into first place out of a three-way second place tie at 72 holes. His five-round score was one shot better than that of Chandler Harper, Virginia open champion from Portsmouth, who posted a 72, and four shots better than Ben Hogan, ex-Texan from Purchase, N. Y., who, playing with McSpaden and Harper, also took 72 blows.

Paul Runyan, P. G. A. Champion who had started the day tied with McSpaden and Mike Turnesa, rallied on the back nine after going out in 40 for a 75 and 363. Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., clipped one stroke off par on the second nine for a one-under-par 69, seventh sub-par round of the tournament, and a deadlock with Runyan.

Kentucky Senator Urges Repeal Of Neutrality Law

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky advocated outright repeal of the Neutrality Act today and a policy of making available to England and France "all the materials they need, except manpower" if they become involved in war.

The Kentuckian has been a consistent supporter of the Administration in the Senate. He is a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

He said he favored repeal of the Neutrality Statute because "there can be no neutrality in a war." The law, when envoked, bans shipment of munitions to belligerents and limits the scope of trading in other commodities.

Some other Senators said the Neutrality Act undoubtedly would be the subject of controversy in the next Congress.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, said he felt certain that sentiment in Congress would prevent repeal of the law, but that some changes in it might be approved.

Both Senator Borah and Senator Logan expressed the opinion that the outbreak of war in Europe might make a special session of Congress necessary.

Senator Logan said that in the event of repeal of the Neutrality Act, Congress should delegate authority to the President to deal with neutrality questions.

He said he believed that foreign nations would find ways to obtain funds in this country, if they became involved in a war despite the Johnson Act under whose terms no debtor whose installments are in arrears can obtain new financing here.

Agreeing with Senator Logan that the Neutrality Act had proved ineffective in some instances (it has not been invoked in the current Sino-Japanese struggle), Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia said he believed the law should be strengthened, not repealed.

Senator T. G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi said he thought there should be no restraining influence on American trade, so long as it was maintained on a "cash and carry" basis.

"If they must fight in Europe," Senator Bilbo declared, "I'm in favor of selling them all the commodities we have."

The Neutrality Act empowers the President to invoke "cash and carry" provisions any time after he has found that a state of war exists. Purchaser then must pay cash for their products here and furnish their own transportations.

Senator Borah was less critical of Herr Hitler, who threatened to take territory from Czechoslovakia by force if it were not handed over.

"Let them settle it among themselves," Senator Borah said. "They are the only ones who can."

Other comment:

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana—"In my judgment, Hitler still is leaving the door open for negotiations. I was rather impressed that he was falling back on his original agreement and would be satisfied with that."

Senator Holt:—"I don't want to express an opinion on what it means because I feel there is no reason for America getting involved, even though the internationalists want to involve us."

Senator John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas:—"From the little I heard of his speech, it appeared to me he was trying to find an excuse for attacking Czechoslovakia."

Travel Advocated As Best Means To Learn World Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Facts, when properly presented, form the basis of opinion of most newspaper readers about foreign events, but the presentation of news varies so much that personal contact is the best means for understanding foreign news, Pierre de Lanux, former war correspondent and Director of the Paris Bureau of the League of Nations for the United States, told the Canadian Club of Montreal recently. He advocated sending college students abroad to see for themselves. It is the abnormal, and not the normal that is often stressed in the newspapers, he said, and in order to gain a view of normal life of other countries he advocated personal visits.

In the past 20 years international information has made much progress; people have practically emerged from the state of either emotionalism or indifference, which before the Great War represented the attitude to foreign news, he declared. At that time people either liked or disliked a foreign country and their antagonism or sympathy followed that preconceived attitude, he said. Regarding the understanding of foreign news Mr. de Lanux thought that changing groupings with adherence to old political labels caused misunderstandings abroad, and that news headlines often misinterpret the story.

Mrs. Roosevelt Returns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to the White House last night after a summer vacation spent chiefly in Hyde Park, N. Y.

Device Tells Source of Radio Waves

Wide World

Warren S. Eaton With His Radio Compass

Exact Radio Compass Expected To Aid 'Blind' Plane Landings

News in Aviation

A radio compass which is an exact indicator of the direction of received waves, invented by Warren S. Eaton, a veteran aeronautical engineer of Van Nuys, Calif., promises to simplify blind, or instrument landings, reduce the amount of airways aids, and eliminate a few dials from the instrument boards of planes, according to its inventor.

While the inventor would not divulge completely the method by which his compass works, he indicated that a patented detector device combined with a system of triangulation enables his compass to function and tell the pilot his location.

To the satisfaction of commercial and military agents dickering for his device, Mr. Eaton demonstrated methods by which airways need only single tower transmitters and yet provide both voice and code reception, and how landing fields provided with inexpensive leader cables can be prepared for blind landings.

The Eaton device is instantly sensitive to the direction of the incoming waves and is not "180 degree ambiguous" as are the so-called "homing" radio devices. Though on the latter devices it is possible to tell the general direction the station waves are coming from, maneuvering around by the pilot is necessary to tell on which side of the homing loop the directional waves are originating.

For "blind," or instrument landings with the Eaton compass, a set of leader cables is installed on the airport on each principal runway. These two cables are placed a few hundred yards apart. One cable has a constant signal and the other has an intermittent signal. As long as the pilot remains in a position equidistant from the cables the meter will indicate accurately in the descending plane how far the pilot is from the ground.

Mr. Eaton's device is based on 12 patents gotten between 1932 and 1935; he supplied the United States Army in 1931 with its first radio compass; he built and flew his own machines back in 1909-10; he was with the Roy Knabenshue dirigible company in 1912; with Glenn Martin in 1913-14; built the first successful "loopable" plane for Lincoln Beachey; and was on the Aircraft Production Board during the World War.

Airline Transmitters

American Airlines, one of the three major coast-to-coast carriers, has installed five new Bendix radio transmitters along its systems to supplement the safety equipment already in operation, making one of the most complete radio and teletype systems in the country.

The national network furnishes complete weather and flight-control information to planes of the "Flagship" fleet in flight over more than 6,700 miles of route, as well as serving as a means of communication for company messages between points.

Dial System

Newark, N. J., Chicago, Nashville, Tenn., Ft. Worth, Texas, and Burbank, Calif., are the five new transmitters operating on frequencies between 2,000 and 18,000 kilocycles and providing 1,000 watts of power for radio telephone transmission; and 1,250 watts for radio telegraph transmission. Any of 10 frequencies may be selected in transmission by the operator on the sending end of the set, using a dial, similar to that on a telephone.

In placing these new transmitters, the lines' engineers have departed from the practice of placing them in the operations rooms. They are placed far enough away from the airport building group to permit erection of directional antennas, which concentrate energy in any direction desired. This is to raise the signal strength on the receiving end and to reduce interference at stations on the line in directions other than that in which the signal is being transmitted.

At these remote locations are additional transmitters; Chicago and Newark having four, Ft. Worth three, and two at Burbank. This means that Newark and Chicago have four operators on at a time, two of which engage in ground-to-plane transmission and the other two for radio telegraph, flight contact, and weather reports. All transmitters, new and old, are on 24-hour schedule.

Teletype Circuits

Two separate teletype circuits are maintained for transimssion of weather reports, flight and company messages. One circuit originates in New York, goes to Newark, and contacts Hartford, Providence, and Boston. The other also originates in New York and contacts Newark, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago. A total of 39,066 messages are sent over these circuits in an average month.

J. G. Flynn heads the system's 175 operators and 29 maintenance engineers concentrating in Chicago and along the southern transcontinental route. They maintain the three receiving sets and one transmitter in each of the flagships, as well as the ground equipment, including 66 transmitters at 37 stations, two of which are in Canada.

Chile Considers Fishing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Although this country has a fishing littoral of 2,500 miles, there are not more than 6,000 fishermen engaged in the industry. This lag in development, out of all proportion to the wealth of maritime fauna and the favorable natural conditions for the industry, has been forcing more active Government intervention lately.

Large fishing companies do not exist in Chile, but efficient loan assistance has been given in the past to the numberous small groups of fishermen, assisting their formation of colonies and industries along the central coast line.

Present plans look to larger scale development. There is a 20,000,000-peso project before Congress and a Portuguese expert, Senhor De Almeida y Cohelo, has been making coastal studies, especially in northern waters, with a view to bringing out 100 fishing families from Portugal. He also hopes to interest Portuguese capital in the Chilean fishing industry.

The northern prospects are specially advertised not so much because the waters are richer there, but because the markets in that direction are continually demanding more fish. The Chilean mining zone, with several centers of concentrated population, is not adequately served; and a semifiscal concern has recently entered the fish-canning business in Iquique. Inland Bolivia is also a good prospect for fish, while the Pacific coastal ports will be the natural source of supply for northeastern Argentina when the Salta (Argentina)-Antofagasta (Chile) railway is completed. It is even good business today to send the fish over the pampa and Andean boundary by motortruck.

Presbyterians Name Seminaries Board

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The personnel of the Special Committee on Theological Seminaries of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., authorized by the last General Assembly, was announced Sept. 26 by the Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, clerk of the Assembly.

The members are William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, Chairman; Charles A. Anderson, President of Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.; the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Janeway, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. William E. Montgomery, Cincinnati, and Dean William Rader Westhafer, College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.

The committee will study the problem of integrating the work of the seminaries with the general education program and report to the next General Assembly.

Bird Census in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—Fifty-four varieties of birds, including three never seen before in the vicinity of Toronto, were counted by 41 "bird-walking" citizens, members of the Brodie Club, during the recent annual one-day bird census, according to an interim report made public by J. L. Baillie of the Royal Ontario Museum here.

The three species said to have been seen for the first time were the red-breasted merganser duck, found on the pond beside the Island Stadium; the dark-hued Hudsonian chicadee, seen at Nancy Lake, near King, and the pileated woodpecker. Further, the great snowy owl, found on the Island, was recorded for the first time in the census-taker's report.

Every year between Christmas and New Year's explained Mr. Baillie, about 1,000 naturalists in 200 cities on the continent make a count of bird life, and in Canada the census is taken by about 300 naturalists in 13 cities. Last year's results showed that there were 46 species of birds in Toronto on the Sunday nearest Christmas, but only 9,756 individual birds, nearly 3,000 fewer than the total for the year before that. This year's returns will not be complete for some weeks.

Italy Takes Lead In Research For Muscular Flights

TURIN, Italy (AP)— A group of Italian engineers and aviation enthusiasts, convinced the legend of Icarus some day will become a reality, is trying to develop an apparatus which will enable man to fly with his own muscular power.

Next spring the Institute of Human Muscular Flight, which records and analyzes the experiments of the group, will hold a derby here to check up on recent progress. Prizes of from $50 to $250 will be offered for the most successful models and actual flights, if any.

The Royal Italian Aeronautical Union has offered a permanent prize of $5,000 for the Italian who develops a practical apparatus. The city of Turin has added $500 and the Institute hopes to augment tnis by popular subscription.

Experience With Gliders

Experience with gliders has shown that a motorless plane may be kept aloft for extended periods by skilfull maneuvering to take advantage of air currents.

A "cycleplane" invented by an Italo-American, Enea Bossi, employee of a Philadelphia Airplane factory, has made flights lasting more than a minute. The plane resembles an ordinary cabin glider with the addition of two propellers driven by a geared apparatus which the pilot operates with his feet like a bicycle.

The Italian experiments, however, are pretty well sold on the idea that muscular flight must discard the airplane type of construction with fixed wings and propellers. It is too heavy, they say, and unadapted to the limitation of human strength.

Lesson From Birds

The muscle fliers learn their lessons from nature, by watching the flight of birds and insects. They analyze the flying of domesticated pigeons, measuring their horsepower and comparing it weight for weight with that produced by the average man.

One experimenter, Col. Alberto Bettica, is working on a set of wings weighing about 55 pounds, which he believes may be made to support in the air a man weighing 150 pounds for indefinite periods.

In this apparatus the wings would be hinged by a resilient substance which would permit them to move like the wings of a bird. The pilot would be suspended below in a kind of trapeze seat, swinging himself to and fro by pulling on ropes attached to the undersides of the wings.

The pilot's swinging motions would provide the motive power to activate the wings. Colonel Bettica believes in this way the flier would be able to direct his flight from one favorable air current to another, controlling his course and at the same time conserving his energy. His big problem is how to get his winged man into the air in the first place.

Bargains on the Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Today's Best Buys" is a program of bargains just inaugurated over KNX here as a daily opportunity for listeners to buy inaugurated over KNX here as a daily opportunity for listeners to buy or sell a dog, house, or stick of furniture. At no cost for the advertisement of sale, listeners are sending in their bargain offers for other listeners wanting real or personal property. A letter or postcard mailed to the station, describing the article, naming the price, and stating the name and address of the owner is all that is necessary under the plan sponsored by a commercial food-product firm. Until Dec. 16, the program is broadcast Mondays through Fridays from 2:05 to 2:10 p. m., P. S. T.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Brothers Prendergast

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

The heightened interest of late in Americana is responsible for many splendid exhibitions such as the current display in The Addison Gallery of American Art of works by two brothers, Charles and the late Maurice Prendergast. In a sense this exhibition is a belated gesture of acceptance of two native artists who were not received in the clan of painters that once dominated and restricted art life in Massachusetts. Happily the spotlight now plays without prejudice upon all phases of American art.

The Andover exhibition contains water colors and oils by Maurice Prendergast, and decorative pieces, such as panels, screens, a chest, by Charles. As labels go, one brother is designated painter, the other, decorative craftsman. The line of difference between the two classes of artisan is often vague. The brothers possess certain points in common; sometimes they diverge, following independent ways. Both commenced with an impulse toward pictorial decoration. Both loved color, flowers, animals, people. Both show the romantic quality of fancy which favors pageantry and the poetic; converting the commonplace into something distinguished, the prosaic into something imaginative. In both there are youthfulness and joy.

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The brothers Prendergast were born into a world which had little to offer the artist, and like many a gifted American they sought inspiration abroad. They were responsive each in his way to the artistic ferment in Paris. They selected ideas which suited their temperaments, of orchestrated hues, broken colors, vibrating surfaces. In a sense every artist sees his own image, finds his own recipe in the manifold styles of modern French art. Neither brother shows markedly native characteristics. It is immaterial whether Maurice has portrayed Central Park in New York or the Pincian Hill in Rome; to both he brings the same interest in pageantry, crowds, scenery, the passing scene.

The early aquarelles and oils by Maurice show his desire to depict people, not in a detached and conventional way, but informally as they gather and commune, or move in groups. Like the Impressionists, he treats crowds as interesting masses of color, people as so many surface accents. Yet he is not so impersonal as the Impressionists, for he attends just enough to people's bearing and attire to show his interest in describing them—the narrative touch. Later, the figures fill out in form, move forward, retreat in space, exist in an atmosphere which is warm or cool, gusty or balmy. There is increasing attachment to the concrete world as it was portrayed by Paul Cézanne. The lines and spots no longer give the illusion of a texture—mosaic, tapestry, colored glass—but they promote a sense of amplitude.

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More and more in his later years did he probe the expressiveness of paint, impart to it wider scope, deeper responsibility. Yet even in this turn towards realism and concrete design, there persist little mannerisms, little decorative motives which reveal this deep impulse, shared by both brothers, toward decoration. We wonder whether Maurice was conscious of this dualism in his artistic nature, whether he was aware that he was being drawn in two directions, the plastic and the decorative. In his love of color, in his desire to hold forth exuberantly and unrestrainedly, he seems to resemble Frenchmen of the romantic trend such as Matisse, Dufy, Utrillo.

Charles Prendergast does not show at Andover the dual tendency of his brother's artistic nature. His panels and screens are dexterously gilded, painted, carved with trees and figures and ornaments which answer beautifully their space-filling, eye-gratifying function. He has worked, fancy-free, with delightful imaginative resource, and executed pieces which are frolicsome, gay and charming. What a relief they are after the somber, unimaginative, formalized decorations made so commonly by Americans. Yes, the Prendergasts went far in mitigating the overbearing sobriety of American art. Yet they really carried on the authentic tradition, for in these panels of Charles are fantastic creatures, blossoms and trees which resemble the fine early American needlework. He is derivative, in character with the times, yet he does not turn to the shopworn classical prototypes, but seeks inspiration in resplendent Persian illuminations, in spontaneous drawings of children, and earnest provincial examples. What is most important is the dynamic manner in which he has assembled his material, informing it with vitality and lyricism.

A word must be written about the excellent arrangement of the Andover exhibition, the careful planning of exhibits, and the splendid catalogue which is supplemented with reminiscences and anecdotes about Maurice Prendergast by Van Wyck Brooks.

"The Idlers," oil by Maurice Prendergast.

Screen by Charles Prendergast.

Musicians of Chile

By Nicolas Slonimsky

To most Europeans and many "Norte Americanos" (as Americans are designated in South America) the romantic name of Chile suggests a geographical picture of a ribbon-shaped, earthquake-shaken land stretched along the New York meridian under the tropic of Capricorn. History and literature of Chile are fully described in numerous books and special magazines. But little is printed about the development of contemporary music in Chile; the few available pamphlets on Chilean music usually describe the instruments used by Chilean Indians, with a few examples of popular melodies. Only one Chilean composer, Humberto Allende, is mentioned in music dictionaries. Yet a whole pleiad of composers is working in Chile, grouped mainly around the University of Chile in Santiago, which publishes an art and music magazine, and also sponsors printing of original musical compositions by Chilean composers.

Virtually all composers of South America have set themselves the task of translating the indigenous rhythms and melodies into the language of contemporary music. That language, as far as South America is concerned, is mainly impressionism. We are apt to regret this particular choice of a medium because Europe and America have rejected impressionism as an outmoded technique, and many favorite Debussyan devices (when not used by Debussy himself) appear to us as old as a 1910 hat. We are astonished when a 1938 composer spreads a whole-tone scale all along the orchestral range, seeking an exotic effect. This to us is polysyllabic baby talk, grotesque in its incongruity. Just now, we want new classicism "or bust." But it is not the fault of South American composers that they still like what we loved only yesterday.

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In the sense of the foregoing remarks, the most "modern" and the least impressionist of all Chilean composers is Domingo Santa Cruz Wilson. (An important word to music lexicographers: Santa Cruz is the proper last name, Wilson being the maternal last name, which is often omitted.) He was born in La Cruz on July 5, 1899, studied in Chile and Madrid, where he was also in diplomatic service, having received special training in law. Since 1932 he has been dean of the Music Department in the University of Chile. While his music derives from impressionistic concepts, he has applied so severe a counterpoint to his lyrical ideas that the result impresses by its novelty. The most interesting work in this respect is his Suite for strings, in five short movements, basically romantic in character, in the Germanic rather than the Gallic tradition. His piano pieces and songs, published by the University of Chile Press, disclose also the influence of the later Scriabin.

Humberto Allende, born in Santiago on June 29, 1885, is chiefly interested in stylizing the native songs ("tonadas"). In his orchestral work, "The Voice of the Streets," he uses the calls of the Santiago street vendors as themes for a symphonic poem, much as Charpentier used the Paris street calls in his opera "Louise." In the treatment of his material, Allende remains true to the impressionist tradition, which does not exclude, however, the composition in classical form, such as his Concerto for violoncello and orchestra. His brother, Adolfo Allende, born in Santiago in 1892, also cultivates the folklore element in his compositions, most of which are in smaller forms.

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Prospero Bisquert Prado, born in Santiago on June 8, 1881, is primarily a colorist, and his natural field is the orchestra. More strongly than any other Chilean composer, he cultivates the melos and harmony of French impressionism, not disdaining the more obvious atmospheric effects. The national element, on the other hand, is quite absent in his music, and the titles of his works are indicative of a definite program—"Destiny," "A Tavern at Dawn," etc.

In Alfonso Leng (born in Santiago on Feb. 11, 1884) we find a pure romanticist, following now Strauss, then Scriabin, and writing in an effusive multi-thematic manner guided by changeable moods rather than by rules of musical design. His "Fantasia" for piano and orchestra shows these tendencies at their peak, but the work is effective and technically solid.

Of the same generation, Carlos Isamitt, born on March 13, 1885, in Rengo, combines the vocations of musician and painter. In fact, he started out as a painter, and music was his second profession. His interest in native folklore, particularly in the primitive art of the Araucanians (Chilean Indians), prompted him to set Araucanian poems (in their own language) to music, with an orchestral accompaniment. Pursuing the right method, he employs a free harmonic and contrapuntal idiom, often of high complexity, while keeping the melody and rhythm clear.

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Samuel Negrete, born in Santiago on Dec. 18, 1893, and Hector Melo Gorigoytia, born in Santiago on Oct. 30, 1899, also unite their musical activities with other professions: Negrete is a professor of mathematics, and Melo is a mining engineer. Negrete writes little except short piano pieces and songs. Melo, on the other hand, is a prolific composer, with a liking for burlesque revealed in such titles as "Anachronistic Poem," "Spring Hallucinations," etc. In style, he adheres to impressionism.

Of the younger generation, mention should be made of Jorge Urrutia Blondel, born in La Serena, on Sept. 17, 1905. He studied with Paul Dukas and Nadia Boulanger in Paris, and with Hindemith in Berlin, and thus acquired a solid European technique of composition. He writes a great deal, but is yet to establish his own original style.

René Amengual Astaburuaga, born in Santiago on Sept. 2, 1911, who is a concert pianist, writes mostly for his instrument, and his pieces, while unpretentious, possess at least the important property of being effective. Alfonso Letelier, born on Oct. 4, 1912, in Santiago, has shown himself as a gifted composer of evocative songs.

No account of music in Chile would be complete without mentioning the activities of Armando Carvajal (born in Santiago on June 7, 1893), conductor of the Symphony Orchestra in Santiago who has given practically all performances of symphonic works by Chilean composers. He also presented a special program of Chilean compositions at the Latin American Music Festival in Bogotá, Colombia, last August.

Robin Hood of Missouri

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Though "Missouri Legend," the easygoing comedy about Jesse James that has come to the old Empire Theater, is the work of E. B. Ginty, who used to be secretary to David Belasco, there is nothing of the theatrical chicanery of Belasco's day about it. Miss Ginty may have learned from the old association but she has not swallowed the Belasco tradition whole. "Missouri Legend" pleases by its simplicity, honesty, and quiet, homely humor.

Jesse James might easily have emerged as a character on whom to hang the ancient shreds of melodrama. Instead, this play about him remains a calm comedy of character. When its most dramatic moments come they are made moving by the plainest means. Jesse James, a man of strong faith as he is in this instance pictured, trusts his friends, lays his revolvers down before them on the table. And when he turns his back to dust off a picture, one of the friends shoots him. We knew this would happen and were apprehensive. That is all. In the manner in which it is done can be found no stage nonsense.

The incident is typical of the play, a bare thread of story built up upon the character of the man and those about him. Very little happens. We see Jesse at home with his wife, whom he loves very much. She is concerned about the migratory life they lead. Their friends, dishonest folk all of them by all standards, seem too simple to be criminals. And yet they are. Aunt Belle may swear and talk about her former skill as a thief, but she appears no worse than a good, homespun friend of a homespun family. The members of Jesse's band of bandits, gathered together to plan a new train holdup, talk like any other group of Missouri folk of the eighties.

Jesse himself is a young man unswervingly faithful to his ideals, an honest man by his own lights. It seems never to occur to him that highway robbery is crooked. In fact his work with the Baptist church appears most seriously to occupy his thoughts. And he has great self-respect. Once, needing badly at the moment $500, he dropped into a bank to ask a loan. The bank suggested collateral. He had none. He had only his good name, he asked only a loan on the customary terms. He got the loan, signed his name to a note agreeing to pay back at a certain time. But the institution's head betrayed him—according to Jesse's way of thinking—by letting the papers know that Jesse had robbed the bank.

Such perfidy the bold and forthright robber could not endure. He went to the bank when the note was due, paid in full with the proper interest and then, berating the bank's president for his betrayal and sure that such a man was worthy of no respect thereafter, cleaned out the bank completely by way of punishing him.

On another occasion, as the story of the play goes, he happened in on a mournful little widow about to lose her farm. She needed $200 to pay a collector to save it. Jesse gave her the money—she was a fellow Baptist. And then, realizing that the money was all he had, he waylaid the collector and took it back from him after the widow had been given her receipt. Such is the Jesse James of "Missouri Legend." Was he a common thief or a representative of the poor against the rich men of the railroads, a minister of justice? Miss Ginty goes into no philosophical or sociological discussions. She does not care why Jesse got to be what he was. She wants only to picture him as she thinks he might have been.

The picture is comic and touching at the same time, lighted by sobriety always. The actors do their work with no exaggeration whatever, playing with sincerity and seemingly unconscious humor. It is that air of unconsciousness in the actors, the absence of strain in the author, the look of authenticity that makes this legend at the Empire charming, gives it flavor. Dean Jagger is Jesse, Dorothy Gish his wife, José Ferrer his chief admirer—and Mr. Ferrer plays with remarkably fine effect—and Mildred Natwick the rueful widow, a vibrant characterization. All the players of "Missouri Legend" play with the greatest earnestness and sober certainty. Guthrie McClintic, producer of the play, has staged it with his usual unostentatious skill.

Romanesque, Gothic, Flamboyant

An Introduction to French Church Architecture, by Arthur Gardner. New York: Macmillan. $5.

This is chiefly a picture book which from page to page reveals a magnificent accomplishment, French church architecture. Arthur Gardner, author and compiler, has written the book as a companion volume to his father's "Guide to English Gothic Architecture." His aim is not theoretical or scholarly, but modestly pedagogical. He is pointing out features to the tourist, "the average visiting Englishman." Since both Romanesque and Gothic architecture progressed to satisfy both social and aesthetic requirements, no two churches in France are alike, and the eager tourist will be delighted to find surprises in each he sees.

Mr. Gardner divides French ecclesiastical architecture into three groups, Romanesque, Gothic and Flamboyant. They are not sharply differentiated, for one contains the potential characteristics of the others. Churches there were, of course, before this era, but they were made of wood, and they have disappeared.

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Romanesque architecture sprang no doubt from varied origins, east and west. The invaders of Europe brought ideas with them and their "barbaric" contribution went far toward giving both substantial character and decorative beauty to Christian architecture. The author discusses the style in accordance with plan, vaulting, articulation, ornamental system, towers and spires. It was an exacting problem in engineering, not only to build the vault, but to provide sufficient support for its weight. With the help of diagrams, the author describes briefly the systems of vaulting employed. ". . . the medieval church was first and foremost a practical construction. Its beauty and impressiveness was mainly derived from its suitability to its purpose and the rational key in which it met its requirements." How aptly this comment applies to architecture of today.

Mr. Gardner finds it difficult to define Gothic. Most of the structural features associated with Gothic were anticipated and even worked out in the Romanesque. "For true Gothicness, if we may use such a word, is a spirit rather than a code." He finds it a natural way of building by artisans working freehand with their material, artisans endowed with an abundance of creative genius. The builders were "making the utmost of available material." While none of the Gothic features of style was original with Gothic builders, all were given full and rich play. The peak of development was achieved in the first half of the thirteenth century, when the system was perfected of balancing thrust with counter-thrust, economizing material, and building up the cathedral as a vast framework of stone.

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In the fourteenth century the scheme continued, stereotyped, efficient, uninspired. In the next century came the Flamboyant, which did not alter construction fundamentals, but revolutionized the method of decoration. "To the purist these may seem overloaded with ornament and restless in conception. . . ." The flamelike motives of design, the luxuriant ogee curves, the changing directions and intricate embellishments carried the artisan far afield from the early austere monastic buildings. It was an extreme which denied the very function and essence of architecture.

Mr. Gardner has managed to say a great deal in less than 100 pages of text. The photographs, 245 in all, are excellent. They are annotated. Short selected bibliographies increase the value of this book to the inquiring layman.

Charles Morgan as Playwright

By Harold Hobson

London

The presentation at the Lyric Theater of Mr. Charles Morgan's first play, "The Flashing Stream," is an event of importance. Mr. Morgan is a writer of distinction. He cannot write even the briefest piece of dramatic criticism in The Times without producing an essay whose cool lucidity of phrase and judgment is a proof of that. Dryden himself was not the master of a critical style more shapely or more keenly disciplined.

But Mr. Morgan has the creative as well as the critical faculty. In "Portrait in a Mirror," an early work, in the phenomenally successful "The Fountain," and again in "Sparkenbroke," he demonstrated that he had his contribution to make to that liberation in the realm of fiction which has taken place in the last 50 years.

The scope and extent of creative writing during that period have enormously widened. The great novels of the nineteenth century were interested mainly in the personal aspects of their characters. Dickens was far less concerned with Mr. Micawber's political views than with his eloquent manner of signing his letters. Thackeray was much more impressed by Dobbin's devotion to Amelia Sedley than by his opinions about the theory of evolution. These great writers saw their characters with extraordinary vividness: they saw them steadily; they did not see them whole. For men and women have ideas as well as feelings.

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Mr. Bernard Shaw went to the other extreme. The people in his plays have ideas about anything and everything under the sun—marriage, politics, money, education—but their emotions are practically non-existent. Nevertheless, Mr. Shaw, with enormous labor and extraordinary ability, forced the theater to admit, what Aristotle could have told it 2,000 years ago, that man is a political as well as a sentient being.

Mr. Shaw having sown, Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Aldous Huxley joined him to reap the harvest. The characters in Mr. Wells's novels are as much interested in questions of economic organization as in their own personal problems; and any one of Mr. Huxley's young men or women is capable of delivering a lecture upon the fundamentals of biology. Thus was the stage set when Mr. Morgan stepped upon it.

In a sense Mr. Morgan goes back, both in his stories and in "The Flashing Stream," to the era of personal relationships. In this play, for example, it is an intensely personal relationship that he studies. But he studies it with a difference. His characters, like Mr. Micawber, like Dobbin, are emotional beings. But they are also intellectual beings, as Micawber and Dobbin are not. They are literate in the highest degree. It is typical of the cast of Mr. Morgan's mentality that, in a moment of intense crisis in this play, he causes one of his characters to ask the heroine what it was, in "Antony and Cleopatra," that Menas said to Pompey in the galley. It is extremely untypical that, on this occasion, the heroine could not answer. Mr. Morgan does not permit his characters many lapses like that.

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His strength lies in his capacity to make a set of characters whose intellectual development is that of Oxford dons endure a violence of emotion that is usually associated with melodrama. In "The Flashing Stream" there is a Commander Ferrers to whom mathematics is a passion. In a naval station on a lonely island he is working on the invention of an aerial torpedo which will clear the sky of bombers. The thing that fascinates him, and at times torments him, is not the invention itself, but the mathematics of the invention. One of his assistants is a girl who loves mathematics with an equal fury. The emotional stress established by the feeling of these two for each other, and the frenzy of Ferrer's devotion to his intellectual ideal, form the substance of the play, whilst the mechanics consist in the question whether the Admiralty will allow sufficient time for experiments to bring the torpedo to perfection.

Here is the stuff of a great play. Is the play itself great? It is a matter which everyone should decide for himself in the Lyric Theater. There is a delightful and urbane First Lord of the Admiralty, played by Mr. Felix Aylmer with the most delicate wit. There is a copiousness of diction welcome after the aridity of most modern theatrical dialogue. Sometimes the two chief characters seem less like people with a passion for mathematics than people in a passion, which is not the same thing, and Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Miss Margaret Rawlings increase this impression by the extraordinary unrestraint of their acting.

Art Where People See It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

With this year's exhibition, from Sept. 16 to Oct. 2, the Fine Arts Building at the Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, houses its first display of Southern California painting. It draws thousands daily. The building was opened to the public last year with an invitational All-American display.

The sculpture this year consists of 40 models submitted from various parts of the country in a competition to obtain a statue, expressive of the young farmers of America, to be permanently placed before the building. Cast stone is the medium specified and the scale models are in plaster.

A group consisting of a massive horse, a farmer and his dog, by Lawrence Tenney Stevens, was judged the best and was awarded the $2,500 prize for which the artist must carry out the final monument. Models by Spero Anargeros, W. Van Beek, Robert Kittredge and S. Howland Wood won honorable mention.

Compared with most groups of Eastern paintings, or with those produced in Northern California, this region's pictures have a brighter color range and rely far less on dominantly gray color schemes. Midwestern painters, by the way, often use harsher colors. Climate and light modify painters' colors.

A lively interest in people has replaced the once dominant pure landscape by figure, still-life or genre subjects. And where landscape is the subject it now centers about farm buildings or something incident to man.

But landscapes are in the minority; the outstanding pictures are figures such as Mabel Alvarez's beautiful but unrewarded canvas of two girls studying color prints; Emil J. Kosa, Jr.'s handsome self-portrait; the quietly tonal "Student," by F. Tolles Chamberlain; Richard Munsell's moody portrait of Miss Gio, the young Chinese designer, or the raucously satirical "Saturday Night," technically brilliant but humanly shallow caricature of the Salvation Army, which an artist jury chose for the Fair's $225 purchase prize. Hamilton Wolf's "Annunciation" belongs in the outstanding figure group, its theme humanized and given drama by strong design.

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Then there are Paul Sample's huge, "Miners' Holiday," not up to his best; Lee Blair's clear-toned study of a girl in a striped dress, done in his singularly unaffected way; Arthur Durstan's exposition of what modern war does to civilians; Jean Goodwin's delicate and charming picture of circus riders; Walter Cheever's bland portrait of a girl, and a beautiful "Scholars," which Boris Deutsch painted in 1930, showing three Russian-Jewish boys at their books, and which won the second cash award.

Ejnar Hansen is represented this year not by a figure but by a richly composed still-life of fruit. Fred Sexton painted a handsome, golden "Sunflowers." The outstanding landscape is of New Mexico's mountains, by Norman Chamberlain. Also fine is the desert landscape which won Tom Craig first cash award. Clyde Scott, Kim Clarke, Dan Lutz, James Patrick, Josephine Kopenhaver, Loren Barton, Phil Dike, Karl Albert and Milford Zornes are among those showing landscapes or marines, with or without figures.

In addition to the oils there is a typical exhibit of this region's water colors and a large case of miniatures by the California Society of Miniature Painters. The large exhibit of arts and crafts, photographs and prints was still in preparation when your correspondent visited the fair.

David Levine won the $100 water color purchase prize for a farm scene. Jessie Arms Botke and Lee Blair gained first and second cash award.

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The majority of the sculpture competition models are undistinguished groupings of a bull, cow or work horse with farmer, wife, child, ducks and sheaves of grain. Most of the naturalistic ones are either lumpy, loaded with pretty but impractical details, "idealistic" in a saccharine way, or downright grotesque. Most of those pieces that indicate energy in the sculptor are too mannered to be agreeable when enlarged.

The Foundation of Western Art in Los Angeles has two exhibitions on view until Oct. 15. One is of paintings by San Francisco regional artists, the other of oils and water colors by Dan Lutz of Los Angeles.

A mysterious picture of flood and ruins at night, with the artist's profile surrealistically peering from it, the work of Theodore Polos, touches the imagination and delights by its pigmental richness. Victor Arnautoff's "Mother and Child" is evidently the "relief" mother wondering what life is all about—and finely painted too.

Matthew Barnes, Lucien Labaudt, Martha Simpson and Dorothy Duncan show fairly distinguished work in a show that scarcely represents the Northerners at their best, nor anything like all the best Northerners.

Mr. Lutz is one of those rare painters who can delight us with moods of "sweet melancholy"—and not too sweet. Buildings, street cars, or people that have seen much hard use and have had the bright paint and hard edges rubbed off them—this artist finds them and brings out the peculiar beauty, and the pathetic comedy too, of the worn and humble. Something of this mood gets into even his "straight" landscapes, such as the railroad crossing, with its fine atmospheric perspective of trees. Lutz expresses that curious instinct in us which clings to the old long after its original efficiency and new "beauty" have passed. He is, apparently, drawn to the character which men and things gain in the give-and-take battle of life, preferring it above any new-minted perfections of youth or invention.

A. M.

San Francisco Summer Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Two capacity audiences of 8,000 persons each in the Civic Auditorium have been remarkable local musical occurrences of the midsummer.

Kirsten Flagstad, in splendid voice, drew one of these crowds when she stopped off for a single Wagnerian concert after her tour of Australia. She sang excerpts from "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Walküre," and "Tristan." She was assisted by the San Francisco Symphony personnel, under capable direction of her piano accompanist, Edwin McArthur. He besides, conducted Wagner selections for orchestra alone.

The second huge gathering was occasioned by an experimental "Dime Symphony" program of the Federal Music Project. Antonia Brico, zealous, energetic, and musicianly, conducted the excellent 100-piece Bay Region Federal Symphony and the Federal Chorus. Her popular offerings were Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Wagner's "Tannhäuser" March, and Ravel's "Bolero." In the Bach Three-Piano Concerto, Miss Brico conducted from the second piano. The performance, in which her keyboard colleagues were Phyllida Ashley Everingham and Elizabeth Wilton, suffered in precision from her double duty, but was enjoyable.

Other Federal Symphony programs have been led by Miss Brico under more intimate circumstances. Each time, however, she has drawn a goodly audience.

On one such program her former teacher, Sigismund Stojowski, was pianist in the Liszt E flat Concerto. She presented also Mr. Stojowski's Suite, music well-schooled in the melodious Tchaikovsky - Borodin tradition, and the grandly romantic but tedious Bruckner Fourth Symphony.

Previously Miss Brico had built a concert around a live rendition of Brahms's Fourth Symphony. Wanda Krasoff, at the Moor double keyboard piano, played with taste as well as with exceptional skill the Dohnányi Variations on a Nursery Theme. (Dohnányi at best is a master; yet his Variations are a disconcerting mixture of playfulness and honest ardor.) In Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, Miss Brico's conducting was overdriven by her intense emotional zeal. Sibelius's "Spring Song" proved to be music of large romantic warmth but of no great distinction.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olinda Murphy, an accomplished German violinist who now is partially retired into the status of wife of the local Irish Consul, was soloist in Mozart's A major Concerto in another Federal Symphony event. Here the conductor was the talented young Leslie Hodge. His selections were passages of Weber and Wagner and the colorful Shostakovitch First Symphony.

Outdoor concerts on Sunday afternoons have been held in the Sigmund Stern Recreation Grove, a lovely park the only disadvantage of which is the occasional onslaught of San Francisco's chill summer breezes and fog. Attractions have included the Bay Region Federal Symphony, led by a fine former Viennese leader, Walter Herbert; a small orchestra drawn from the San Francisco Symphony and led by Robert Pollak, with Emily Hardy and John Howell as admirable young operatic vocalists, and the vividly Negroid and finely trained Oakland Federal Colored Chorus, conducted by Elmer Keeton. In Mr. Herbert's program Mr. Pollak was admirable violinist in the Mozart Concerto in A.

Chamber music on suburban campuses reached a delightful climax at Stanford University when Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge presented to the public an outdoor Mozart "Serenade." The campus locale of the program was beautiful—really ideal. The performers, a small orchestra with the Roth String Quartet as nucleus, were led by Feri Roth in the "Kleine Nachtmusik" and E flat Horn Concerto (Philip Martin, soloist).

♪ ♪ ♪

Late in its Stanford series, which by the way was augmented at the last moment by the generous Mrs. Coolidge, the Roth group listed such selections as Mendelssohn's Octet (with the El Camino String Quartet as guest artists); a Boccherini Sextet, with Carleton Smith, of New York as flutist, and a well-wrought, atmospheric, and vital Fourth Quartet by the New Englander, Quincy Porter.

One of the extra Roth programs was all-French. Among the guest artists was the masterly French harpist, Marcel Grandjany. Selections included Darius Milhaud's Seventh Quartet, eighteenth-century music of Pierre Vachon and Gossec, Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro," and trio sonatas by Rameau and Debussy.

Speaking of Mrs. Coolidge's generosity, she has already made a handsome arrangement with San Francisco's 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. She is to present to the exposition a series of nine concerts early next summer by the Coolidge String Quartet of New York (William Kroll, Nicolai Berezowsky, Nicholas Moldavan, and Victor Gottlieb). Beyond these events, the exposition has not yet announced its musical plans. That they are ambitious is evidenced in the fact that negotiations are under way to bring West Arturo Toscanini and his NBC Symphony for two weeks of concerts.

Miscellaneous summer musical events have been an intimate staging of Bruschino's comic opera at the Federal Music Theater under direction of Erich Weiler; a joint recital by excellent Negro soloists, Marcus Hall, baritone, and John Hoskins, pianist, and an exceptionally well-handled chamber music program — Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms—by Frances Wiener, violin, Mary Pasmore, viola, Herman Reinberg, cello, and Lev Shorr, piano.

The 1938 Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Paintings will open on Oct. 13 and continue through Dec. 4. There will be 362 paintings from 11 nations. Of these, 262 will come from England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Hungary, and 100 from the United States.

Under the name of Noank Water Colorists, eight painters have organized a group in Noank, Conn., with the purpose of providing an annual summer exhibition there. They are Addison Burbank, Elsie A. Burbank, Walt Killam, Garrett Price, T. E. Soderberg, Harve Stein, Herbert Morton Stoops and Lars Thorsen.

Edward F. Rook, National Academician and member of the Lyme Art Association, has been awarded the prize of $100 for the best oil painting in the group's autumn exhibition, current at the Old Lyme, Conn., galleries. The award was voted by the Association's artist members. His picture is entitled "Farewell."

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Building a Vocabulary—A Plan of Word-Study

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Enriching One's Accurate Use Of Words in Daily Speech

How One High School Class Undertook to Improve Its Vocabulary, and Found the Process Fascinating

By Janna Burgess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duvall, Wash.

In our western county high school we were entertaining the returned alumni, and the high school students were asking eager questions—what sort of clothes one should take to college; how to join organizations; what was the correct attitude toward the professors? And finally from several thoughtful seniors came questions concerning entrance examinations.

"But are there entrance examinations at the state university or the agriculture college where most of us are going?" asked Jim.

Max, high ranking senior from the state university, answered, "Not the sort of tests that a student must pass in order to enter the college, but nearly all schools give one or more placement tests, that is, tests which place some students in advanced classes of a given subject, as English composition, for instance, and others in classes doing less advanced work. And then there is the college aptitude test, one that is given by the department of psychology to determine the student's aptitude for one or another type of college work."

Marg chimed in. "Is that the one that has the vocabulary test?"

"Please tell us what it is like."

The Plan Is Formed

The eager interest of the students brought out the college boy's pleasure in explaining something he knew. "The test goes like this: You are given a list of fifty to a hundred words. After each word are five or six words or short phrases. The directions say, 'After each word in the list is a group of words, or phrases. Underline the one which most nearly corresponds in meaning to the given word.' Here is an example, **'Autonomy,** as in the **autonomy** of Poland'; now underline one of these, 'ruler, history, parliament, self-government, constitution.' Who has the answer?"

Marg had it, "Self-government, because auto means self."

"Then why can't we get ready for this test while we are in high school?" This from the practical Jim.

Hence on the following day I enjoyed that delightful experience of which all teachers dream—students coming and asking to be taught or guided into learning. "How can we increase our vocabularies?" they asked.

I assured them that while there was no easy road to their goal, there was an interesting trail, on which they had already taken a few steps when they had become curious about vocabulary building. Then I promised them some guidance, for while the words of the language are free for the gathering, their very multiplicity is disconcerting to the novice.

Based On Daily Needs

We first took up, in brief, the history of the English language and the science of dictionary making. With this much background, I planned word lessons based, not on history of language, but on the daily needs and natural curiosities of the boys and girls. Of course they did the obvious thing of keeping track of all words learned. This had more meaning when they had learned to study the derivation of each word and to devise schemes for using the new words.

But more than this was needed. I felt that we wanted an organizing device for each group of words. Therefore I gave them each day or two a list of words arranged around some thesis or interest. This made it possible for the students to work the words into reports or papers, and even into stories, which were then presented to the group.

The first list was called "Words as the Tools of Life." We listed the words of physical life—the specific names of trees and plants, not just evergreen, but juniper and cedar; then the names of the tools and the descriptive words of various occupations—mattock, lathe, ceramic, transverse, stress and strain, astringent, mobile, spurious, secular, alluvial, indict, and (after we were once under way and everyone was contributing) scores of others.

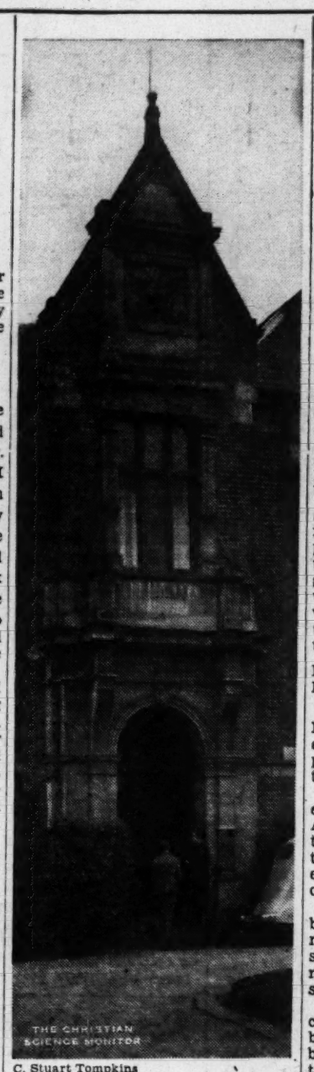
Then from the writings of Emerson, from Walt Whitman, from the Bible, from Shakespeare we found quotations in which concrete words were used as the tools with which to convey abstract ideas.

The Right Word In the Right Place

Our next study was based on the desire to use exactly the right word in a given situation, or the study of synonyms and near-synonyms. One lad took the project of defining and illustrating with a story the exact shades of meaning in this list: temerity, bravery, courage, valor, boldness, chivalry, prowess, intrepidity. Another showed why curiosity is a finer human trait than inquisitiveness. A slightly different project was that of a girl who gave us many specific words each of which might be used in place of the word "fix." Thus "arrange" flowers, "prepare" meals, "mend" clothes. And of course someone gave us synonyms for slang and colloquial terms, so that the students learned not to designate all they approved of as "swell" or "peppy."

The number of our word lists grew and grew—words related to music, words of interesting origins, words needed in order to understand a newspaper or a weekly news magazine, words relating to government, words often confused the one for the other (as "temerity" and "timerous"), words used in natural science and technology. And while we added new lists of words we also kept up the ones that we had begun. Without urging on my part, the students of course began to use their newfound treasures, first in written work, then orally in class, and, I hope, outside of school.

When the students had thus studied vocabulary for several months, I sent for some of the standard tests, and I had the pleasure of seeing students approach an examination with vivid eagerness, and later look at the returned papers not just to see what grades they had made but to find out how much they had learned and where they must begin in order to learn more.



C. Stuart Tompkins

Entrance to Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne

Nursery Schools in Australia

New Program Provides Model School in Each State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Victoria

A great impetus to the kindergarten movement in Australia has been given by the decision of the Federal Government to establish model nursery schools in each state in Australia.

The appointment of Miss Christine Heinig, Ph.B., M.A. (Columbia), as Principal of the Kindergarten Training College in Melbourne has special importance, due to the fact that she has had long training in America in kindergarten methods, and experience in the formation of nursery schools.

When, in 1933, emergency nursery schools numbering 3,000 were opened in America through the relief work program, Miss Heinig traveled through 12 of the Western States to get the schools organized. The idea which was originated in England was brought to America and further research made in administration.

Made Foundation Possible

The untiring effort and vision of Dr. Mary Dabney Davis, a Government specialist in nursery and primary education, made possible the foundation of these schools.

The model nursery schools to be established in each capital city in Australia will be samples. It is hoped that the interest and enthusiasm of the general public will facilitate the establishment of many other schools on similar lines.

The Training College in Melbourne will be called upon to supply many teachers for the future nursery schools. High qualifications are needed for character building, for science, psychology, and art.

In earlier times the very young child was not considered important, but it is now realized that the years before they are six are an important habit-forming period.

In a single activity of the child there are many different aspects of development taking place at the same moment. In one game, for instance, a child may learn valuable lessons in co-operation, fair play, self-control, and consideration for others.

The committee of the Kindergarten Training College secured, some time ago, a fine old mansion with extensive grounds in Kew, a suburb of Melbourne, where every branch of this important training for teachers is carried out under home conditions—the development of the individual from the earliest years.

Her Experience Valuable

Miss Heinig, who was in the Department of International Education and has been in the Kindergarten movement from its earliest beginning in America taught in two model nursery schools at the Universities of Columbia and Cornell. Though under different conditions her experience will be invaluable in Australia in the pioneering stages of the movement.

The Kindergarten Union will be responsible for the formation in each State of an "Australian Association for pre-school child development" to insure national co-operation.

At the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne, there are 55 students, but the demand for teachers is greater than can be met and the probability is that in the meantime some will have to be brought from other countries to supplement those already available in Australia. The College is doing a great work, and in time will be in a position to supply all the teachers who will be needed for the expansion of the Nursery School Movement.

Miss Christine Heinig, Principal of the Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne

C. Stuart Tompkins

Library and Common Room, Kindergarten Training College, Melbourne

A Boon to Incoming Freshmen

Special Issue of Radcliffe News Sent to Their Homes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If we were freshmen entering Radcliffe College today, we'd be pretty grateful to the editors of The Radcliffe News who sent us our special Freshman Issue about two weeks ago. For we wouldn't feel half so strange as they say Freshman do when meeting their prospective Alma Mater for the first time. Why, Fay House with the subscription tables standing outside and all the people milling about looked just like the picture on the front page of the News. The sight of it made us feel right at home. And were we glad of that tip they gave us about sending our trunks early. Sure enough, there they were in our room when we got here; we're half unpacked already, and our room feels like home so soon, what with Dad and Mother's picture on the dresser and Sis and Dave's on the wall.

New Stunt At Radcliffe

At least this is how we imagine many of Radcliffe's Freshmen must be feeling these first few days in Cambridge. Getting out a special issue that answers dozens of those questions that fill the minds of prospective Freshmen just before they take off for college, is a new stunt on the part of The Radcliffe News. And one we think any college paper would do well to imitate. Perhaps many of them have already published similar issues, but this is the first of its kind that has come to our attention.

The editors, we understand, planned the Freshman Issue before they packed their trunks for home last June, and the editor-in-chief came back to college several weeks early to assemble the material and send it to press. Papers were mailed to all incoming Freshmen in time to forearm them with useful information. The leading editorial offers this explanation of the new venture:

"Every year the incoming crop of college freshmen is filled with advice from every possible source from collegiate stores to collegiate stories. It is a dubious venture to offer still more, but the News is trying it as an experiment this year. Colleges are similar, but individual, and we are making an attempt to tell what an incoming freshman to Radcliffe in particular needs to know. We hope with all our hearts that you will be happy here, and we shall try, not only now but through the year, to help make the adjustment to the greater freedom and responsibility of life at college easier for you."

Advice on Clothes and Books

Practical advice on suitable clothes, the actual campus requirements as Radcliffe seniors know them from three years' experience running in and about Cambridge, is one of the things the Freshmen must have been glad to have firsthand. And another article that appealed to us as particularly clarifying to puzzled Freshmen, was the one explaining the custom of buying second-hand books, with its emphasis on the necessity of shopping early for such much-sought-after commodities, and its exact information about the several Cambridge bookstores. Reporter M. D. '40 furnished the Freshman with many useful tips under the caption "Pre-College Planning Will Aid Dormitory Newcomers." She has probably saved many a newcomer's wishing she had thought to bring so-and-so.

Of course, the alert editors of Radcliffe's newspaper did not fail to set forth the indispensable services of the paper itself, nor the requirements for joining its staff. Naturally they must look to the Freshmen to carry it on both as subscribers and contributors. We should say the class of '42 have had an admirable introduction to it.

A. M.

Ceramic Decoration as a Hobby

Hobbies and Crafts For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A beautiful and unusual art adopted as a hobby several years ago by a modern housewife and mother has won for her the recognition and admiration of connoisseurs of rare and beautiful things. This art is a branch of Ceramics, properly speaking, called Ceramic Decoration. Or, in plain words, the decoration of pottery, lustreware and china in enamels, silver and gold.

China cups and plates with gleaming silver tracery; vases and lamps coated with ruddy bronze; vases and dinner plates of geometric and conventional pattern, richly enameled in soft greens, and blues, and yellows, are only a few of the exquisite creations it is possible to make in this medium.

This delicate work, usually viewed with awe behind glass cases in museums or in the more exclusive importing shops is waiting for those who love the satisfaction of producing exquisitely detailed, individual, and truly artistic pieces of work to revive it here and now.

Decorated Silver Luster Chop Plate.

Early Beginnings

Ceramics, the art of pottery making, goes almost back to the beginnings of man. Ceramic decoration seems to have begun with the Egyptians and Assyrians, and was later adopted by the Mediterranean and Oriental cultures, finally culminating in the exquisite and greatly coveted vases of the Ming and Sung dynasties. Gold, platinum and silver have been used since around the early part of the eighteenth century, making a perfect medium for delicate tracery on sophisticated pieces of tableware.

Ceramic decoration is not to be confused in any way with China painting of the days when roses and forget-me-nots bloomed on every tea set and bonbon dish. It is far more intricate. The design and tracery express a harmony and symmetry of the whole that calls for expert study in rhythm and balance. A completed plate can rival one of the rose windows in a French cathedral for sheer delicacy and beauty of color.

The process of decorating lusterware consists, in brief, of painting in the outline of the design on the object to be decorated, then firing the object, next by dusting on the ground color, and finally firing the object again. The tracery work is particularly delicate when done in gold and silver.

Equipment includes such small articles as brushes, paint and colored enamel powders, obtainable usually at the larger importing houses of chinaware. A detailed description of materials and process can be found in a manual of lusterware decoration, and in a monthly publication called the Keramic Studio, if an instructor in the work (which is naturally preferable) cannot be found. One of the outstanding Ceramists in this country today is Mrs. Maude M. Mason of New York city. Materials and work, when not in use, can be relegated to an unused corner of the room.

Made to Order

The hobbyist mentioned at the beginning of this article, who is at present working on a set of dinner plates for an official of a large railroad, declares that she can only make her pieces to order for persons who appreciate really fine and beautiful work. She must see where the object ordered is to be placed, and the general atmosphere of the surroundings. Sometimes the future buyer is consulted as to color and type of design to be used. In this way, the artist can make her work truly individual—therefore more sought after. Museum pieces offer inspiration and suggestions for color and pattern.

When completed, a piece well done will be a thing of delicate and lasting beauty, unusual, individual—reflecting the quiet distinction of a time-honored art.

R. B.

This column runs on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Public Forums

The public forum is becoming one of America's outstanding educational institutions. Throughout the United States thousands of forums of various kinds and under various auspices will operate this year. Through emergency relief funds administered by the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, 36 communities in 21 States will get professional or clerical assistance in the development of forum programs to be directed by local educational authorities. Fifteen States will match Federal funds for employment of competent leadership for public forums.

On Walking Tours Alone

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stevenson is not the only one who has enjoyed traveling alone. Many a hiker or traveler has found that one of the best ways to get acquainted with the people of a locality is to visit that locality without a companion. Our first speaker sings praises of this way of traveling.—Chairman.

England

Dear Chairman:

I am writing to offer a word of encouragement to anyone who is interested in Youth Hostels, but has hesitated to try this kind of holiday because he cannot find a companion. I always go alone, but I am never lonely because I have so many interesting adventures on the way.

In fact, two well-known writers claim that you should go on a walking tour alone. Robert Louis Stevenson, in his essay on "Walking Tours," writes: "A walking tour should be gone upon alone because freedom is of the essence; because you should be able to stop and go on, and follow this way or that, as the freak takes you." And William Hazlitt, in an essay "On Going a Journey," says much the same thing: "One of the pleasantest things in the world is going a journey; but I like to go by myself. I can enjoy society in a room; but out of doors, nature is company enough for me. I am never less alone than when alone."

I have tested their theory, and I agree with them. If you have never tried it, you cannot imagine how interesting it is to travel alone along strange roads and through strange towns; and to be free to stop and examine everything that takes your fancy, without feeling that you are keeping your friends waiting.

Once my path led through a slate quarry, and I became so interested in the work that I stayed there for more than an hour. The workmen noticed my interest and they explained the work to me and answered all my questions; and I saw every stage from when the raw slate was brought up from the quarry to when the familiar oblong slates were taken away on motor-lorries.

On another occasion I was looking over an old church, and I met the village schoolmaster. When he saw that I was interested in the historical remains in the district he took me into his schoolroom and showed me some pieces of Roman and Medieval pottery which had been found by the children when they were digging in their gardens.

Even stopping somewhere for lunch is often a memorable experience. I like to stop at some romantic old inn, or eat it in the kitchen of a farmhouse and linger after I have finished to chat with the farmer.

At the hostels I often meet people who are going my way; and although I cannot enjoy the countryside in quite the same way when I have these companions, the variety adds to the interest of the holiday. And as they are strangers with different ideas and different tastes from mine they lead me into many experiences which I might otherwise miss.

So don't be afraid to go for a Youth Hostel holiday by yourself. You will have many interesting experiences, you will meet many interesting people, and if you like, you many find a companion for next year. With best wishes to all Round Tablers,

(Mr.) L. B.

What One Has

Illinois

Dear Round Tablers:

Appreciation is something each one of us as a member of this Round Table can express. I know that I turn to this column first in Tuesday's Monitor to read the interesting letters of members throughout the world. The enjoyment one receives from this column is only a foretaste of what one receives from actual correspondents with other members of the Youth Round Table. To learn from each other in exchanging youthful ideas on peace, government, and other activities of one's own country is something every member should experience.

By giving, whether it be in exchanging ideas and expressing enjoyment for the Youth Round Table, or giving our services, one always will receive in return. Three lines in a London gallery express this very clearly,

"What I spent, I had
What I saved, I lost
What I gave, I have!"

How true these words are, and because our title reads "Our" Youth Round Table, meaning both yours and mine, let each one of us take advantage of the opportunity to give.

(Miss) A. L. O.

In the Middle West

Illinois

Dear Friends:

As one who has recently become a Youth Hosteler, I should like to express appreciation for the publicity you have been giving the Youth Hostel movement from time to time, for I realize as never before what a splendid plan is being carried out. The idea is still new here in the Middle West, but the opportunity it affords for inexpensive, wholesome recreation, should be an incentive for rapid growth.

A friend and I—there were four in the party as far as Lake Geneva—have recently returned from a seven-day bicycle trip of 323 miles, during which we stopped at Youth Hostels recently established at Antioch, Illinois, and Lake Geneva, Delafield, and Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

The wise supervision and spirit of co-operative friendliness shown by the "house parents" in charge of each Hostel, insure a safe harbor each night for hiking and biking boys and girls, and some of us who rode "way back when" as well—for Hostels are open to boys and girls from nine to ninety!

I sincerely hope that, as the idea of Youth Hosteling becomes better known and it is realized that Hostels are being established in various regions throughout the United States, increasing numbers of those who love the outdoors and all of its glories will avail themselves of the opportunities which American Youth Hostels, Inc., offers. The more numerous the Hostelers, the more Hostels we will have.

(Miss) M. L. B.

Constructive Thinking

England

Dear Round Tablers:

Round our table today, I should like to relate a tale illustrative of the value of constructive thinking.

A good friend of mine, a young Bulgarian journalist, only correspondent of his paper, a political organ, here in London, realized the need for placing the emphasis on the constructive in each news item he prepared and got on with the job. His paper liked it, his country liked it, the British Council, branch of the Foreign Office in London heard of it. The promotion of friendly relationships being their province, the matter was taken up, his case investigated, with the result that he has been made an educational grant for two years study at the University of London.

It is a simple tale, but I feel that we Round Tablers would place its value very high. The work done by a press imbued with the idea of presenting the world's news constructively not sensationally with a view to clarity not ambiguity, embracing plain speaking not timid diplomacy cannot be too highly esteemed and supported.

(Miss) J. J. A.

Thank you, Miss A., for passing along to all Round Tablers this "simple tale." We are made glad by it for many reasons.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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The Home Forum

Round Trip

THE bus was jogging up the "front street" of Provincetown, and I was riding in it. Not because I wanted to get somewhere. Not because I had no other means of traveling. Simply because a ride on the bus, or, if you want to be old-fashioned, the "accommodation," is a recognized local form of entertainment—like going to the movies, or going for a sail.

The evening was fine, the yellow sky in the west like clear yellow ice, with an indefinable and thrilling promise of cold. The bus, as usual, was chatty as a reception-room. One can learn a lot of news, and still more opinion, by keeping one's ears open there. Of course, I listened shamelessly, while I watched the yellow reflection of the sky on the smooth harbor that dodged in and out of view beyond the jumbled houses and fish-lofts.

An idle speculation occurred to me. Expressing it with the freedom which is Provincetown's specialty, I asked the driver in the row ahead of me, "How old is this bus, anyway?"

THERE ARE NO "Do Not Talk to the Driver" signs here. The driver knew me and I knew him

"Twenty-three years old," he replied proudly. "Old enough to vote."

"I can remember the bus before this one," a strongly down-East voice contributed from the row behind me. "It was drawn by horses." Recognizing the voice as belonging to an acquaintance, Miss Snow, I turned around and said good-evening. Miss Snow remarked that the sky was real pretty tonight.

The driver changed gears, and we jounced uphill with a terrific roar. The old buses are built high in the air, on the majestic, flaring style no longer favored by bus-builders today. To help the reader form his mental picture, I should add that they are open, except for a sort of regal canopy overhead. They really would not look out of place in an eastern ceremonial procession. On rainy days they chug around buttoned up in big raincoats.

"WOULD YOU WAIT a minute?" requested a man sitting in the front row with the driver. "I want to post this letter." Brakes were applied, the man descended, walked back to a mail box, posted his letter, and returned. We were off again.

"They'll still wait to let you post a letter," Miss Snow remarked. "But they ain't obligin' as they used to be. Folks used to run out with pans of biscuits and say, 'Won't you please take these to my aunt at the West End?' and they'd do it. I've seen them deliver shoes to be mended, too, in the old days."

"I remember how they used to stop and wait while people went into the stores and bought provisions," said another friend, who had just got on with her two grandchildren.

"We can't do those things no more," put in the driver, who had been listening. At this point he stopped the ancient equipage before an antique shop and loudly tooted its horn. In response to the tooting a head was thrust out of a window and yelled, "Hold it! I'm a-comin'!"

The bus waited, its engine chugging. "You have to oblige a good customer," the driver commented, with the New England equivalent of *mañana*. A man came running out, hoisted himself into a seat—which, by the way, is no small acrobatic triumph—and we proceeded.

The driver burst into spontaneous song, rendering "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." Not badly, considering that he was maneuvering a ponderous vehicle through a street hardly wider than a cowpath. On that street one is subject to a constant illusion of being about to collide with a car or a fence or a house. But there is never a collision.

SOON WE REACHED the "back street," and began rattling recklessly down a steep hill, to the strains of "Santa Lucia." Some Portuguese youths in the back row added their rich baritones. "It does seem as if it would tip over, doesn't it!" exclaimed a woman who was evidently new to Provincetown.

"It never will," Miss Snow assured her. "'Tain't nothin' now compared to what it used to be. The buses used to race up the front street, two abreast. Sometimes they'd get right off the street and be half on the sidewalk."

One has to have seen the "front street" to know why the newcomer looked appalled.

But my ten cents' worth of round trip was over. I rang the bell and, holding carefully to the bars which supported the regal canopy, managed to screw myself down and out of the bus. As I went up my walk and into the house I passed the garage where, resting unused, was a perfectly able car.

E. B.

Slight Harvest

IN SPRING he leaned against an oak
And watched the dark rain blow
A windy pattern through the clouds
Of fragrant orchard snow.

And when the summer came he stood
Long hours with idle arm
While purple thistles wove their spell
About the lonely farm.

Now, breathless by the broken fence,
He works his starlit fields,
But dusky sheaves of cricket songs
Are all the darkness yields.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper; articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries:
One year $12.00 Three months $3.00
Six months $ 6.00 One month $1.00
Single Copies, 3 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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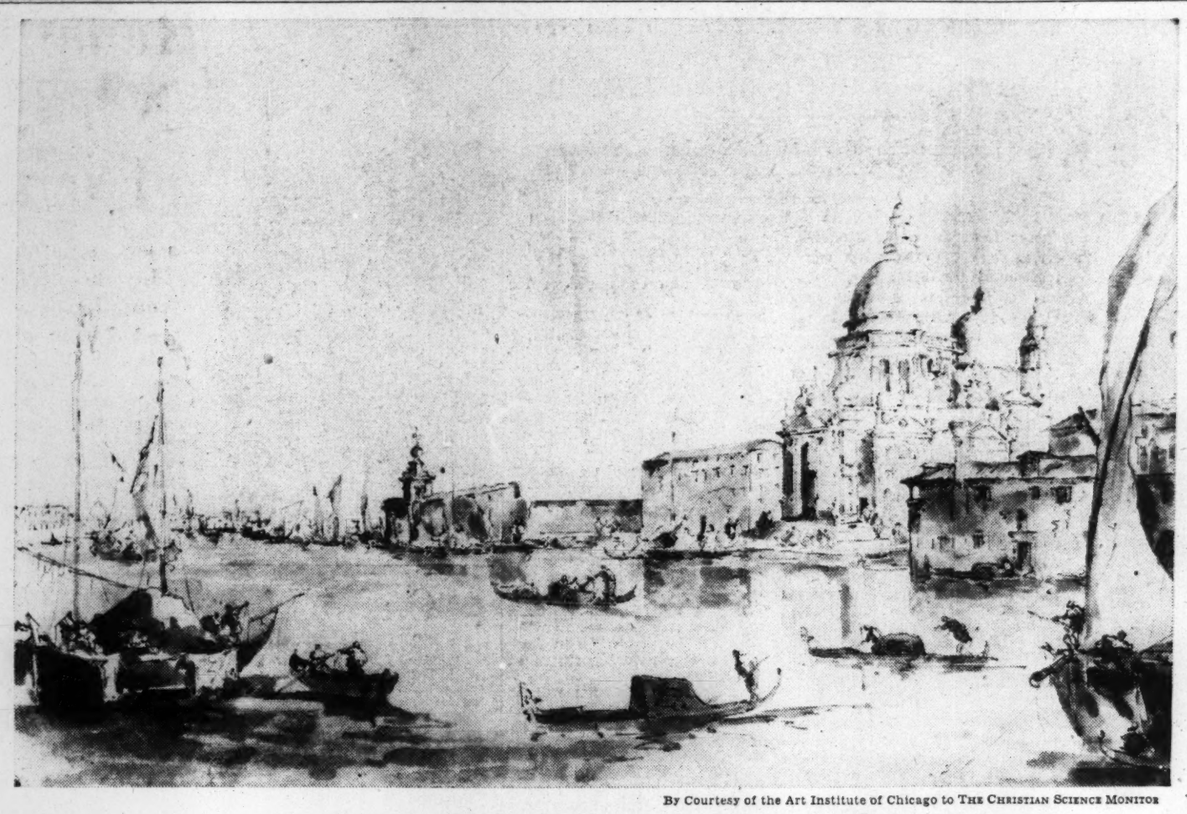
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE, VENICE: *A Drawing by Francesco Guardi*

A DRAWING of this type is a remarkable expression of complicated subject matter by the simplest possible means. A quill pen, a small brush, and brown ink were all that the artist needed to give a lively impression of the Grand Canal in Venice, with the handsome building of Santa Maria della Salute near us on the right. Indeed, though this drawing was made over a hundred years ago, it gives all the essential details of the scene at the present day; and one can easily recognize the buildings, as well as the busy gondolas which have not changed their form nor been crowded out by the motorboats which are striving to displace them.

Drawings are among the most interesting forms of art expression, because they leave so much to the imagination, and yet we do not miss the details which have been so drastically eliminated. They are like short stories where there is no space for careful descriptions, but only the general relationships of the larger masses and incidents.

Unless we were unusually careful observers, it is doubtful if a trip down the Grand Canal would reveal any more to us than this old drawing, except, of course, for the color. Yet even the color is indicated by the disposition of the lights and darks which, though dashed in with apparent haste and even carelessness, have been so subtly arranged as to concentrate our attention just where the artist wished it to be focused. It is no accident that there are dark masses in the foreground in the right and left corners. That throws our gaze towards the center and off into the distance, where a few tiny jotted lines indicate the masts and sails of small boats, clustered around the Customs House, just as they are today.

Francesco Guardi was famous for his paintings of Venice, and important canvases from his hand are in many of the world's great museums. These larger pictures are highly finished in much detail, and yet they do not give any more of the real Venice than does this modest drawing which was recently added to the collections of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is only a few inches long, but the sky looks sufficiently wide to cover the Adriatic, and even a change of weather is hinted at by the slight indication of clouds behind the distant boats.

Some might call the drawing a little tricky. If you examine it carefully, you will note that a good many of the lines are made the same way, and that many of the tiny wriggles are frequently repeated. But why should that worry us? It is quite improbable that Guardi ever thought that this drawing would receive serious consideration. Like most painters, he doubtless intended to use it only for notes for a larger picture. It represents something that he thought he would like to paint when he got around to it. Whether the final painting was ever made, I do not know; but I am glad he made this drawing, and wish that I might be able to set down so freely and charmingly something of the fascination of that bewitching city.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Potato-Wife

SHE was little and bent, her face a network of wrinkles. She wore a full-gathered skirt that fell unevenly round her ankles, a pair of old boots—several sizes too large for her—and a small plaid shawl pinned beneath her chin. When she was working in the garden, we children, looking out of the window, could hardly distinguish her from the dark soil. Although her hands were knotted and gnarled, they could grasp and with surprising deftness use the large steel fork that was too heavy for us.

Always a shout of delight greeted the discovery, one September morning, that she was pitting potatoes. She came to us in spring for the potato planting, and later on for the hoeing and weeding of the rows. But it was in autumn particularly that her coming was hailed with delight. The reason, of course, was the bonfire. It was built of the rubbish cleared away after the garden had been tidied for the winter, of branches that had been cut off and left to dry, and of potato shaws. Peggy would take the tubers, put them in a sack and drag it to the shallow depression in the ground where they were to lie, under straw and earth, secure from damp and cold until they were needed for household use. It was a wonder to see her bed them so kindly, then gather the shaws on the prongs of her fork and carry them off to be burnt.

Peggy never relaxed from her work to talk to us. Occasionally she straightened herself a little and, leaning on her fork, would look at us from bright half-shut eyes, smiling. Then she would say a word or two in Gaelic and go on with her work. English to her was a foreign tongue and, although we plied her with questions, we never received an answer. But this did not disturb our contentment in the least.

The supreme moment came when the bonfire was lighted. Would it take? Would the huge mound of rubbish burst into flame and go roaring up in sparks and smoke? To our eager eyes, the tongues of flame seemed miles high. Everything round about was lit with its brilliance; and, when dusk fell and we unwillingly prepared to obey the voice that called us indoors, the trees looked like giants against the autumn sky.

Later, leaning out of the nursery window, we sniffed the smoke-laden air and saw the bent figure of the potato-wife give one last poke to the dying embers. Then she disappeared into the darkness beyond the garden gate.

The potato-wife is gone, and now a highly efficient machine does the work she used to do. But what machine could ever fill her place!

A. M. M.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUTERPE: *A Fifteenth-Century Italian Engraving*

THIS charming little figure playing a double flute is Euterpe, the Muse of music. The work of an anonymous Italian artist of the fifteenth century, she belongs to a series of engravings, similar in size and character, which were used as instructive picture books. It is thought that they were given to children to teach them the virtues and to instruct them in the medieval view of the universe. There were fifty prints in all, ten in groups of five each. They included the Ranks and Conditions of Men (the servant, the merchant, the knight, the king, etc.), Apollo and the Nine Muses, the Liberal Arts (Logic, Poetry, Astrology, among others), the Virtues (Fortitude, Justice, Charity), and the Planets. The figures are personifications of subjects which were currently popular, and the series as a whole formed a kind of educational encyclopedia.

The engravings were made on copper plates which were affixed to wood blocks before printing. Engraving was comparatively new in Italy at this time, still within the province of the goldsmith; although painting, sculpture, and architecture had reached the peak of their development. This unfamiliarity with the technique accounts for an engaging naiveté in drawing and composition. The round hole near the muse's foot was cut out of the plate to fasten it securely to the wood block as an aid in printing.

H. H. A.

Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"ALL things come home at eventide,
Like birds that weary of their roaming."

What a true picture these words paint! And how familiar! Perhaps this trueness and familiarity explain their universal appeal, for men everywhere love the thought of home. Sometimes it is the home they have known in childhood; again it may be one they are enjoying now. Or it may be an ideal which they yearningly hope to attain.

But whatever may be the case, home symbolizes shelter, comfort, joy, contentment, rest, companionship; a place where one is understood, loved, encouraged. These things are legitimate. Yet today there are many who seem homeless or unhappily situated.

Christian Science proves itself to be the Comforter in its teachings regarding home, for it leads "into all truth" (John 16:13). And truth always satisfies. This Science reveals that everything that we love and associate with home represents qualities—spiritual qualities. And the God whom Christian Scientists worship is the same one whom the Founder of Christianity declared to be Spirit, and whom one of the disciples described as Love. Surely, the very nature of Love is to shelter, comfort, encourage, satisfy, to understand, make happy, give rest—in a word, to love. Then, home is to be found in the presence of God, Love.

"Whither shall I go from thy spirit?" and "I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever" (Psalms 139:7; 23:6), are utterances of one who had at least glimpsed the spiritual aspect of home. He had also seen somewhat of the nature of man—the man whom the Scriptures depict as made "in the image of God"—and so he could say (Psalms 90:1), "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, realized that God can only be imaged forth by that which possesses the nature of God. Therefore, man, made in God's likeness, is not a material mortal, but a spiritual idea. In her "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy makes this very clear. She writes (p. 186): "We learn in the Scriptures, as in divine Science, that God made all; that He is the universal Father and Mother of man; that God is divine Love: therefore divine Love is the divine Principle of the divine idea named man; in other words, the spiritual Principle of spiritual man. Now let us not lose this Science of man, but gain it clearly; then we shall see that man cannot be separated from his perfect Principle, God, inasmuch as an idea cannot be torn apart from its fundamental basis."

A young woman who had always loved her home found, after her childhood home no longer existed, that some of her happiest moments were those spent in the homes of her friends. The home atmosphere seemed to make her thought expand. It brought her rest and satisfaction. As she analyzed her thoughts, she began more earnestly than ever to desire a home and to appreciate all the evidences of home she had ever had.

Then suddenly she awakened to the fact that since man is always in the presence of God, his Father-Mother, man is always at home. Joyfully she began to declare this truth for herself, wherever she was—in her room, at her office, or elsewhere. She commenced to see that this same truth was true about all of God's sons and daughters; that as she consciously acknowledged this fact, everyone who came to her must feel the joy and peace of being at home. It was not long before this young woman was sharing an apartment with a friend and experiencing to a greater degree the blessing of being at home.

Mrs. Eddy writes in her sermon entitled "The People's Idea of God" (p. 14), "As our ideas of Deity become more spiritual, we express them by objects more beautiful." She also says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 258), "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

These comforting passages point to the fact that since God, our Father-Mother, includes all the good there is or ever can be, we need not fear that we shall lose anything precious if we acknowledge, love, and adopt the spiritual concept of home. Nor can we fear that this home will not be progressively beautiful. Indeed, we shall be opening our eyes to behold and experience more of the glories of earth and heaven.

As we discern that man can never be separated from God, we realize that man can never be separated from home. All the good which we see expressed anywhere is evidence of our consciousness of God's presence. Good, then, is not personal, limited, or restricted. Real home is not liable to be broken; for man's relationship to God is God-sustained. Home cannot be lost; it is as ever present as God Himself. It cannot become drab or uninteresting; it is illumined with the radiance of love, filled with the ideas of Truth. Home cannot lack tenderness, companionship, joy, or any other good, for divine Love is always imparting its own tender, joyous qualities. And man is always in the company of God's witnesses. Surely we need not be fearful about our home, for we can always lift our thoughts to accept the home God knows, and receive the blessing He promises (Isaiah 26:3): "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

Now Let Your Busy Hands Have Rest

THE mist comes creeping up until
It meets night slipping down the hill;
Now let your busy hands have rest,
Your eyes pause now
Upon the sky, and looking west
See how
The mist comes creeping up until
It meets night slipping down the hill.

KEITH THOMAS

A Plea for "Dandering"

TO OUR NURSE, I owe it that I am a confirmed "danderer." In case the word is a scotticism, may I explain that it implies the pacific occupation of sauntering at leisure, and that no one in a temper is capable of dandering? Our governess took us for walks—about as welcome as offering work and wages to an African native. Why should a native work? And as for wages! Most of them will probably be swallowed up in paying taxes. So in childhood, if I had known anything about natives, I would have realized that work to them was about as welcome as our governess-imposed walks—blessings we did not covet and benefits at best doubtful.

But dandering! Sauntering with nurse about the country roads was another matter. When dandering, there was no need to try to ease the monotony by walking backwards, or by shutting one's eyes and seeing how far one could go before landing in a ditch or running into something. I associate little beyond tedium with governess walks, but dandering brought a whole unexplored country beneath one's feet and thrust untold treasures into one's welcoming hands.

DANDERING MEANT TIME to gather wild flowers, to hunt for bird's nests in the hedgerows; time to chat with farm laborers, to watch the passage of the clouds, to tramp beside a farm cart, or ride on the horse's back if the carter could be persuaded to hoist us up. Dandering sometimes brought an invitation to mount inside the cart and sit, rather insecurely, perched on the side in imitation of the driver. Or to stand, with feet wide-planted to keep a precarious balance, while the rattling cart made one feel one was standing on a pneumatic drill.

Dandering, when one comes to think of it, is really more a state of mind than a form of locomotion. As year is added to year, it only enters on new but more delectable phases. It is long since I left country lanes for asphalt pavements; but I can dander in a city's streets, looking into shop windows, gathering, instead of childhood's flowers, bouquets of colors, happy arrangements, odd reflections, and, like the chiel of Burns' poem, noting the unsuspecting passers-by. I will guarantee, in spite of any superficial town veneer, to pick out the true countryman from his town-bred fellow who somehow never attains the supreme art of dandering. For dandering is like sauntering along in what Americans so endearingly call "sneakers," after the stilted pecking walk on pin-heeled shoes. Watch the quick fussy walk, the air of not-a-minute-to-spare. These feet in childhood never knew the ecstasy of dandering alone, or in company, in quiet country places. And this other, who looks ahead not occupied with time, who sometimes glances at the great cloud billows frothing above the chimney-pots. I will hazard the guess that, in childhood, his walks were not always regimented; and because he was under no compulsion, his thought was free to notice what most attracted it, and turn it over in his mind.

IT MAY BE a damaging admission, but I will risk the confidence that I can dander in a picture gallery. I love pictures and insist on seeing them on my own terms. I have no urge, catalogue in hand, to start doggedly at Number I. and plod dutifully round until I have reached the last canvas. I am happiest beginning where it pleases me, stopping where I am attracted and passing where I am not.

A worse admission still is that the pleasure of dandering may overtake me when reading. Possibly it is a reprehensible habit—I shall not corrupt those who have not acquired it by describing the process—those others have no need of initiation. Yet I must confess that, in my heart, I am persuaded that the judicious danderer may get more than his methodical and painstaking neighbor.

E. V. R.

Request for Rain

RAIN, bring to me
A bit of sea,
A little bit of brook,
A drop or two from a pondlet blue
And mist from a fairy's nook.

Bring just a dash
From Niagara's splash,
A geyser's rainbowed bead,
A little spray from Mandalay,
And dew from an English mead!

Rain, toss them down on my garden brown,
Where seeds are bourgeoning,
And who can know what flowers will grow
From such a watering?

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

First Earnings of The Telephone

ON FEBRUARY 12, 1877, in the Lyceum Hall of Salem, the Essex Institute and its guests gathered for an historic occasion. Alexander Graham Bell, in a Prince Albert coat and his best platform manner, was ready to deliver a lecture on telephony, to be followed by a demonstration from his instrument, planted on the platform under the flaring gas light. Salem ladies in plumed bonnets and wide ruffled skirts, keeping their hands warm in little barrel muffs, sat beside dignified gentlemen with smoothly combed square beards and stove-pipe hats which they held politely in their laps. . . . It was distinctly an occasion.

Bell began in his fine, resonant voice. First he described the telephone and the principles on which it worked. Then, talking into the transmitter of the apparatus, which was connected with his rooms in Boston where a body of scientific men and reporters were taking notes of the proceedings, he said, "Mr. Watson, will you speak to the audience?"

The ladies started. The gentlemen sat up. It was a little like magic. They were not left long in suspense. "Ladies and gentlemen," came a blurred yet comprehensible voice from the machine, "it gives me great pleasure to be able to address you this evening, although I am in Boston, and you are in Salem!" The whole house burst into applause. True, the words were made out distinctly only by the people in the front rows, but how marvelous to hear the distant voice at all!

The demonstration continued, this time with members of the audience participating. The news came from Boston that the engineers of the Boston and Maine railroad were on strike. "Are the trains running?" asked General Cogswell.

Clearly the answer came from the machine: at that time, half-past five, they were tied up.

Then Bell introduced the Rev. E. C. Bolles who said, "I shake hands with you cordially in imagination twenty miles away." The people in Boston returned his greeting.

The Rev. E. S. Atwood then asked from Salem, "Does it rain?"

"It does not in Boston," Watson answered.

Lyceum Hall thrilled with excitement, especially when Watson closed the program by singing "Hold the Fort" which, with the popular but doleful "Gypsy's Warning," comprised nearly the whole of his musical repertory.

Bell was eighty-five dollars the richer by this lecture. It was, so far, the only money that his invention had brought him.—From "Puritan City," by FRANCES WINWAR. (New York: McBride.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938

GOP Leaders In Bay State Are Hopeful

Three-point need for a victory over Democrats in coming November election pointed out.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Party unity, an effective appeal to independent voters and ballot-casting by an uncommonly large proportion of the GOP voters constitute prime necessities for a Republican gubernatorial victory in the November election.

In defeats during the past eight years, the party has suffered from lack of these three essentials, but from present indications progress has been made already toward elimination of one of these lacks—party unity.

Through the friendly, non-vitrolic type of primary campaign conducted by Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee for Governor, the usual primary party scars are lacking. His various party opponents should be able to co-operate to obtain his election, without too much difficult forgetting.

Lodge to Aid

In addition, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., who provided the one really bright spot for the GOP in the 1936 election when he defeated James M. Curley, is ready to aid in the Saltonstall campaign, as is John W. Haigis, the Republican gubernatorial nominee in 1936.

Senator Lodge, by virtue of his 1936 victory, has a peculiar hold on the Massachusetts voters and a so-called political "Indian sign" on Mr. Curley, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Mr. Haigis's willing support, announced today, will eliminate the possibility of an east-west split in the GOP ranks. During the 1936 campaign rumors existed that the party was split wide open because of an inner party battle between the east and west Republicans. However, with Mr. Haigis stating he is "ready to do anything the party wishes me to do to elect a Republican Governor this year and to restore decent Government to Massachusetts," possible repetition of this struggle is eliminated because of Mr. Haigis' standing among western Massachusetts voters.

Thomas W. White, present secretary to Senator Lodge, who acted as the Lodge campaign manager in 1936, will be one of the Saltonstall strategy advisers. In view of the fact that Senator Lodge conducted the only type of campaign effective against James M. Curley, the advice of Senator Lodge and the man Calvin Coolidge called "Uncle Tom" will be invaluable in the present campaign against Mr. Curley.

Lodge Strategy

From all present political signs, Mr. Saltonstall will follow the Lodge strategy of 1936 of ignoring Mr. Curley, refraining from bitter attacks upon him, in order that the latter may not benefit by posing as a persecuted politician, his favorite role.

To complete unity in the party, many Republicans believe efforts should be made to draft the organizing ability of Richard Whitcomb, defeated candidate for Governor. Mr. Whitcomb displayed his ability for organization in previous emergency relief campaigns.

While party unity appears within reach in the present election drive, independent voter appeal and a larger party vote probably will be much more difficult to obtain.

With more than 600,000 independent voters in Massachusetts, their support is vitally important. In the past, the Republicans have lacked issues appealing to this section of the voting population. This year they hope to provide the needed issues. What they may be, other than sound, economical government, is not yet apparent.

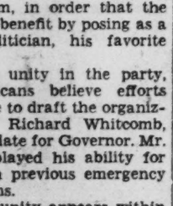
Regarding the polling of a larger vote among regular Republicans, students of voting statistics point out that the 1938 election is an off-year fight.

Figures from past elections, they add, show that in an off-year state election, that is, a year in which a President is not elected, the Republican vote drops off from 20 to 25 per cent, while that of the Democrats slumps only 10 to 15 per cent.

Based on these figures, the Republicans must make up the usual 10 per cent deficit in order to have any victory possibilities this year. Therefore, it is obvious the candidates will urge, as never before, ballot casting by every Republican voter.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Showers, possibly thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight, followed by clearing and slightly cooler; Wednesday fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest by tonight, and decreasing Wednesday.

All New England, Except Vermont: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair and cooler.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south and southwest winds, shifting to northwest early tonight and diminishing by Wednesday; overcast weather with showers early tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	74	Minneapolis	46	82
Bermuda	76	84	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	62	82	New York	58	72
Denver	56	80	Norfolk	62	74
Helena	50	74	Philadelphia	58	72
Kansas City	62	94	St. Louis	70	88
Los Angeles	70	92	San Francisco	60	66
Miami	82	86			

A—7:30 am. EST, Sept. 27.
B—Maximum, Sept. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:25 pm. DST; height, 10.5 feet. Wednesday, 2:55 am. DST, height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:04 pm. DST.

Convention Speaker

By a Staff Photographer

Marshall Morton
City Manager of Columbus, Ga.

Chunk of Stone, '14th Century,' Arrives at Port

Port of Boston Business

Port of Boston's commerce last week included the importation from England of a shunk of stone weighing a little more than a hundredweight, it was disclosed today in the summary of the Port's business, prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

But this particular piece of stone—like Chippendale furniture—is antique. In fact, it is "14th. Century stone," as described on the ship's manifest, and it was carefully selected and shipped by Canon A. M. Cook, addressed to Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. It is to be builded into the tower of the new Boston University.

Aside from this unusual feature of the week's commerce, the business of the Port was lacking in outstanding developments. Wool receipts were again above the levels of the corresponding week a year ago and a large portion of the week's imports went into bonded warehouse until needed.

The commerce of the week, in statistical summary follows:

	Week Ending Sept. 24, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for cons'ption	$2,098,053	$3,680,832
Imports for warehouse	425,341	306,700
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	318,742	542,826
Duties collected	308,151	530,016
Wool imports (pounds)	884,601	696,261
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 24, 1938	Year Ago
Wool imports (pounds)	8,676,870	9,829,797
Duties Collected	$4,547,309	$6,859,299

Work of Tugboat Men Is Praised

Public commendation of the work of Boston tugboat men during the hurricane last week was urged today by Robert E. Coombs, temporarily in charge of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, in a message to R. S. Field, Director of the Bureau in Washington.

To Manager Herbert S. Evans, and officers and crews of the Boston Towboat Company's tugs, he said, goes much of the credit for the fact that all vessels in Boston Harbor at the time, except the tug Mildred Olson, escaped serious damage.

Well-Managed Cities Declared Business Help

City managers are told new industries are attracted by efficient local government.

From the deep southland—a section sometimes accused of luring New England's industries away—came word today that such baits as direct appropriations and tax exemptions really mean little when business executives weigh the advantages of one section, or city, over another as a business location.

Much more important, claimed Marshall Morton, City Manager of Columbus, Georgia, this morning before the 25th annual conference of the International City Managers' Association at Hotel Statler, is the assurance of a well-governed community, with good schools, good recreational facilities, good fire and police protection, and a fair and uniform tax rate.

"The greatest aid a city can give in encouraging new industries," Mr. Morton counseled the city managers and indirectly his New England hosts, "is to put its own house in order. A completely well-managed city will appeal to those who expect to conduct a well-managed business."

Mr. Morton's own city is an example of what he advocates. It is one of the oldest industrial centers in the South, known for its iron works, refrigeration manufacturing plants and other factories.

The 150 city managers meeting in Boston divided themselves into groups according to populations of their cities this morning and discussed problems mutual to them all.

Importance of training city employees on the job was stressed by J. Bryan Miller, City Manager of Wichita Falls, Texas. He pointed out that standards of service must be continually raised by personal guidance and by encouraging spare-time education. In this latter connection he advised city managers to urge their employees to take advantage of night schools, extension courses and similar opportunities available in most cities today.

Early this afternoon the managers left for a tour of the Concord-Lexington area. This afternoon they met at Faneuil Hall to hear an address by Arthur N. Holcombe, Chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard.

Europe Passports To Be Restricted

All requests by American citizens for passports for travel in Europe will be refused except in cases of absolute necessity, H. H. Bolds, passport agent in Boston, announced today.

Mr. Bolds said he based his announcement on a communication received this morning from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which read:

"Reports reaching the Department of State from nearly all sections of Europe emphasize the increasing difficulty of travel and the delays being experienced by Americans in obtaining immediate passage home.

"In the circumstances, the Department of State strongly advises all American citizens for the time being to forego travel in Europe except in cases of absolute necessity."

Winooski Valley Residents Grateful for Storage Dams

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 27—While flood and hurricane damage reports continue to come into the Capital from various parts of the State, residents of Montpelier and Barre and towns in the Winooski River Valley are more than grateful for completion of the three huge storage dams, at East Barre, Websterville, and Waterbury which held back millions of cubic feet of water from pouring into the main channel of the river. Other sections of Vermont were hard hit by both wind and water but damage in the Winooski Valley was held almost exclusively to that done by the hurricane. At the Little River Dam in Waterbury, water reached a depth of more than 50 feet back of the half-mile-wide structure and a huge lake stretched for miles up the Little River Valley. Had water from this drainage area alone reached the Winooski, engineers say it would have been sufficient to inundate the villages between Waterbury and Burlington and caused damage even greater than the flood of 1927.

Similarly, the millions more cubic feet of water impounded behind the East Barre and Websterville structures undoubtedly saved the cities of Montpelier and Barre from wholesale destruction. At the peak of the high water on Sept. 21 the Winooski was even with the banks and in some places poured over into surrounding fields.

In the Mad River Valley, running southerly from the Winooski, starting at Middlesex six miles west of Montpelier, damage from water is said to have exceeded that of the 1927 flood. Havoc caused by the hurricane added to the losses of that stricken section. Damage will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Senator Matthew G. Leary of Burlington, appointed Saturday by Gov. George D. Aiken to head rehabilitation work in Vermont, came to the Capital immediately and went into conference with Emery A. Melendy, Chairman of the State Highway Board, and E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, the other two members of the committee.

Damage to State and town roads has been estimated at more than $1,000,000 by the Highway Board, and private property losses in the State are expected to double that amount, according to official estimates.

Private property suffered heaviest from hurricane damage. Buildings were unroofed in many sections, smashed by falling trees, and in some areas stands of pine timber were flattened. The loss to maple orchardists in Vermont is extensive, many stands of maples being prac-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Nantucket's Prize-Winning Graduates

By a Staff Photographer

Honor Men in Class of 25 Massachusetts Sons of the Sea

Left to right: Capt. Clarence A. Aberly; Edwin S. Borden of North Westport; John H. Lancaster of Brockton, winner of three prizes; John L. DuMoulin of Dorchester; William J. Ceppi of Dorchester; Wendell E. Bent of South Peabody; Robert H. Macomber of Boston.

Cadets Graduate After Two Years On the Nantucket

Twenty-five sons of Massachusetts, with the same seafaring instinct that prompted early colonists to blaze the trails of world trade in clipper ships, were today qualified to take Federal examinations for third made or third engineer "tickets" in the American Merchant Marine.

It was graduation day aboard the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket, and the 25 senior cadets who have completed two years instruction in navigation and marine engineering, were handed diplomas under the brightest prospects of any graduates of that school for several years. Possibility of berths aboard ship is increased by the construction program of the Federal Maritime Commission — greatest peacetime building project in the history of the United States Government.

There were 18 graduates in the seamanship and navigation class and seven in the marine and electrical engineering class, many of whom have lived near the 750 miles of Massachusetts coastline, and like Henry C. Kittredge's "Shipmasters of Cape Cod" could not live "Month after month and year after year, with the sea at his very door, its surf pounding in his ears in winter and its sunny surface dancing before his eyes in summer, without at last accepting its invitation or taking up its challenge."

Of the 60 graduates who were given diplomas at the two ceremonies held in 1937, all but seven are listed by the Nautical School as having secured employment in their chosen profession.

Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, was called upon to make his first address to a graduating class of the School, having been Commandant only two months.

Cadets having the highest marks and qualifications, for which they were awarded prizes at today's exercises, included: John H. Lancaster of Brockton; William J. Ceppi of Dorchester; Robert H. Macomber of Boston; Wendell E. Bent of South Peabody; Edwin S. Borden of North Westport; John L. DuMoulin of Dorchester.

Dr. Tutt to Lecture At The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Sept. 29, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Religion and Healing Ministry of Christ Jesus."

The lecturer, Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Conductor Brings Home Works By Stravinsky and Hindemith

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—It is America—not Europe—that is today giving the world its finest music, in the opinion of Sergei Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It is on this side of the Atlantic that the greatest compositions are now being written, and it is over here that interest in music and the arts is strongest, he said.

"There is nothing new in European music, no new names having risen to join those already known," Mr. Koussevitzky told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here when he returned to New York aboard the steamship Normandie, of the French Line, last night. He especially deplored the musical situation in Germany, which he declared to be completely barren, and doubted if there would be a return in 500 years to the Germany of Beethoven, Bach, and Brahms. It would need that length of time, he said, "to clear from German thought the barbarisms now being inculcated by the present regime."

Mr. Koussevitzky predicted, however, that other nations would come along to lift up the musical torch Germany has dropped. But such a musical renaissance cannot come to Europe, he held, until the Continent's troubles are settled. He declared that European musicians were still technically great and that they still were capable of producing beautiful music, but that creative art abroad had been strangled by the tension and the fear under which men were living.

Mr. Koussevitzky, who is returning for his fifteenth season as Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the longest term in the history of the institution, seemed genuinely glad to be back in the United States. He revealed that, despite Europe's dearth of good new compositions, he had several new pieces for Boston audiences.

One of these is a new Stravinsky Concerto for Orchestra, which was brought out in Paris, and which the Boston Symphony Orchestra will present for the first time in the United States. Another is a new suite by Paul Hindemith, while still another is a new Symphony by Arnold Bax. Mr. Koussevitzky said he would also conduct several compositions by Czech composers, as well as old and new favorites.

The maestro stated that the greatest successes in Europe this season had been scored by American composers. London had enthusiastically greeted Copland's "Mexican Rhapsodies," he added, and Leo Sowerby's Piano Concerto had won great ovations in London and Venice.

Mr. Koussevitzky remarked enthusiastically on the growth in musical appreciation in Boston, and, indeed, in all America, during the past 14 years. The demand for music is growing, he said, especially for new compositions.

"If there is not something new on the program, Boston audiences feel that something is missing," he said. At the same time, he spoke of the deep appreciation he felt for the way in which Boston audiences had never swerved in their loyalty to his conducting. As a parting word of advice to artists, Mr. Koussevitzky said that with world conditions as they are, it was the duty of the artist and the musician to give all he could.

Likewise returning aboard the Normandie from a trip abroad was Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York City. He toured the Scandinavian countries, France and Italy, attending concerts, but said he had made no further definite arrangements with foreign singers for the coming opera season. He said that within a week the Association would be ready to announce this year's plans.

Somerville Storm Fund Held Illegal

Two Somervile aldermen were charging today that the $50,000 emergency appropriation for storm rehabilitation was ilegal because the meeting time was advanced two hours without notice to certain members and when an eighth vote was needed for passage the seven aldermen present adjourned to the home of an indisposed member.

Aldermen James M. Redmond and Walter J. Moran issued demands that the city function more efficiently in notifying members of meetings although a sufficient number of votes for various matters might already be pledged. Mr. Redmond said that the city charter provides a 24-hour notice for all meetings of the aldermen and that most of the city's business and budget are theoretically illegal because the board has consistently failed to abide by rules and charter.

With the bulk of the money already expended and to be taken out of the 1939 tax levy Mayor John M. Lynch, consulted regarding the criticism, expressed a doubt that much could be done about it, legal or illegal.

Relief Crews Speed Normal Conditions; Farm Help Pledged

Massachusetts storm loss set at $150,000,000 by Moynihan—Highways and mills approach normal conditions—Red Cross to assist in rebuilding homes —Set fishermen in business again.

The State is proceeding with reconstruction work on highways and bridges with all possible speed, and State forces have stabilized emergency relief for the homeless, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Relief Council, announced today in placing the property and economic loss of the storm at $150,000,000 in Massachusetts.

Good news for farmers was contained in a telegram which Mr. Moynihan received at noon announcing that the Federal Farm Security Administration is turning over all its facilities for the immediate relief and rehabilitation of farm families —"meeting all needs, both emergency and long range."

Mills Resume

Another bright spot on the horizon was that textile operations were returning to normal today in most mills of southeastern New England, according to a survey by the Associated Press.

In Rhode Island, reliable observers reported operations were 60 to 70 per cent of normal, the survey showed.

Fall River, Mass., described its mills as almost normal again. New Bedford reports were almost as optimistic. A storm tide crippled everything in Providence, R. I.

Connecticut mills were still harder hit. Five hundred persons were being fed by the Red Cross at Norwich and Jewett City today and officials feared damage to the mills of those communities might create long unemployment.

Farm Telegram

The farm telegram to Mr. Moynihan, from Philip E. Henderson, Supervisor of Federal Rural Rehabilitation, read:

"The Farm Security Administration is turning over all facilities in storm-stricken areas for the immediate relief and rehabilitation of farm families.

"Assistance available includes emergency loans and grants following an agreement reached in Washington with Disaster Loan Corporation, Red Cross, and other agencies.

"Farm Security Administration assumes responsibility for getting proper and immediate assistance to farm families. Our rural agent accepting all applications for rural aid and directing applicants to appropriate local, State, or Federal agencies for help in cases where direct Federal Security financial assistance is not appropriate."

Mr. Henderson added that ample funds were available and in meeting the need food, clothing and shelter would be supplied as well as repairs and replacements, and replacement of livestock, crops, and equipment.

Forest Fire Conference

Mr. Moynihan has called a conference for late today to discuss means of preventing forest fires "threatening throughout the State." Forest experts declare, he said, that 85 per cent of the fallen trees are pines which are rapidly drying out. Their presence on the ground, the Chairman said, would act as torches in the event of fire.

Attending the conference will be Ward Shepard, Director of Harvard University's experimental forest at Petersham, Mass., who has proposed abandoning the hunting season and the setting up of emergency patrols; Adj. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation; and Stephen Garrity, State Fire Marshal.

Mr. Moynihan indicated strongly that an old law will be revived which imposes a heavy fine for dropping matches or inflammable material on forest lands.

Red Tape Cut

Red tape was cut and the Federal purse opened wide as the result of the conference yesterday between Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA Administrator, and New England Governors, in Boston, discussing means to aid New England in its recovery from what Mr. Hopkins described as "the worst hurricane disaster in any region of our country."

The WPA head authorized State Administrators to employ as many men and spend as much money as necessary to meet the emergency. He authorized hiring whether or not the men engaged had been certified as eligible for the WPA, and removed restrictions on total weekly hours. He said the States of municipalities would be called on to contribute as much as they could toward the cost of materials.

The WPA Chief cancelled plans for a personal survey today of Fall River, New Bedford, and the Cape and left htis morning by plane for Washington to work out the administrative steps of setting up the New England relief.

Red Cross officials are pushing the organization of field stations, with 150 trained workers co-ordinating the activities of hundreds of volunteers.

Rescue workers estimated the flood and storm fatalities might exceed 500. By States their record was: Rhode Island, 257; Massachusetts, 129; Connecticut, 74; New Hampshire, 13, and Vermont, 5. Maine reported no fatalities.

Mr. Hopkins set this figure much higher. In a talk to a national radio audience last night, he said, "The list approaches 1,000, and what it will be eventually no one can foretell."

Aid to Fishermen

The Red Cross announced it expected to aid 60,000 families. One of the greatest tasks, officials said, was rehabilitation of Connecticut and Rhode Island fishermen who lost not only boats but homes and livelihood.

"We are dealing with thousands of people who have never been called upon to ask for relief," Mr. Hopkins said. "Many of them will now seek aid and we will act with a full un-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Legality Issue Raised on Fund For Relief Work

The legality of the $12,268,000 relief appropriation authorized by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Council last Saturday, was challenged today. Doubt was expressed whether banking institutions would lend money to the State under the conditions on which the issuance of the notes was authorized.

Roger Clapp, First Assistant Attorney General, expressed the opinion that the authorization is legal as an "emergency" exists as long as the Governor and Council declare it exists.

Critics of the plan say that the emergency exists only until the Governor can call the Legislature together and that this has precedent in a Supreme Court ruling on emergency existing in cities. The emergency continues, the court said in a Lawrence, Mass., case, only until the City Council can be summoned.

The Governor, therefore, despite the opinion of the Attorney General's office, may have to call the Legislature into special session to give its approval to the project.

The bulk of the $12,268,000, at present, would be spent under the direction of the State Department of Public Works: $5,000,000 for clearing highways; $3,500,000 for repairs to city and town bridges; $168,000 for waterways.

Fire Commissioner Issues a Warning

William A. Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, today called to the attention of all residents the following points:

"Before lighting a fire in your funace be sure that your chimney has not been damaged. In certain sections of the city it has been observed that some chimneys have been blown down and if a fire is lighted in furnaces at these locations sparks may ignite the roof. Chimneys should be extended at least four feet above the highest point of contact with the roof unless the roof is of incombustible material.

"In many homes electricity has been shut off temporarily. Before the current is turned on all electrical appliances should be disconnected; otherwise, when the current is turned on, flatirons, toasters, hair curlers and other such conveniences, if connected, may cause fire before it is discovered that the current is on."

History has shown that after hurricanes, fires result from inattention to the foregoing precautionary steps and in an effort to avoid fires in our city this warning is issued.

Smooth Skins of Maine Spuds Upset Gov. Clark's Technique

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 27 (AP)—Maine's smooth-skinned potatoes are annoying Gov. Barzilla W. Clark (D) of Idaho as he seeks ways to "roughen up" his hands for his potato-picking battle with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows (R) Wednesday in northern Maine.

"Out where I live," Governor Clark remarked to Governor Barrows prior to a dinner in his honor here last night "the potatoes are so rough we can hold onto them and pick 'em up pretty fast. But those you raise in Maine are so smooth I fear I'm going to have trouble hanging onto them."

The Clark-Barrows contest will be staged on a typical Maine potato field in Fort Fairfield in connection with the second annual international potato picking championship, won last year by Robert Hallet of Mars Hills.

"I've always believed I could beat Governor Barrows at picking up potatoes," Governor Clark said with a smile, "but I may be disappointed."

While Idahoans pick potatoes with a sack attached to a belt around their waistlines, the two chief executives will employ the Maine system of tossing 'em into baskets and then dumping them into barrels.

Governor Barrows, although confident, made no predictions as to a victory for himself, but, added:

"I am hopeful we will have a most enjoyable time."

Governor Clark, making his first trip into Maine, was accompanied by his 19-year-old daughter, Lois, who said she never had picked potatoes but "may try it in Maine just for the fun of it," and Idaho's Agriculture Commissioner, Guy H. Graham.

Governor Clark, attired in white overalls and frock, was met at the Augusta State Airport by Governor Barrows who wore blue overalls and frock—the garments the two will wear in their contest.

The private car of Governor Barrows today took the Idaho visitors into Northern Maine. Mrs. Barrows will accompany the group.

A dinner in honor of Governor Clark and his party was given in the Blaine Mansion last night.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengels. Also "Transit," by Albert Maltz. Presented by the Transit Theater. 357 Charles Steet.

Movies

Strand—
"My Bill," with Kay Francis. Also "Invisible Menace," featuring Boris Karloff.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Brookline Village Theater—
Joan Bennett in "The Texans." 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 2:10, 5:05, 8:15.

Exeter—
Mickey Rooney in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3:15, 6:10, 9. Also "Border O Man," with George O'Brien. 3:05, 5, 7:50.

Radio Programs—Page 12

State and Orpheum—
Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Orpheum: 10:45 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia." Popular Science, "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Katharine Hepburn and Cary Grant in "Holiday." Also "There's Always a Woman," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Boston—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," starring Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "When Were You Born," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Uptown—
Allan Lane and Frances Mercer in "Crime Ring." 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Gateway," with Don Amsche and Arleen Whelan. 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" kids. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 9:30, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

R. K. O. Boston—
Ginger Rogers in "Having Wonderful Time." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Also "Rascals," with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

University—
Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with Reginald Denny and John Howard.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fenway and Paramount—

"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeline Carroll. 3:47, 6:41, 9:39. Also "Gateway," with Don Amsche. 2, 5:10, 8:04.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Jezebel," featuring Bette Davs and Henry Fonda. Also Joe E. Brown in "Pit for a King." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Maginnis will conduct the guidance tour on Chinese Paintings. 11 a. m.

Fun Brought to Talks on Housekeeping

'Impossible' business of advising and at same time amusing women tested by announcer.

Behind the Microphone

When Allen Prescott was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, he intimated mildly to powers in the Masque and Wig, the university's dramatic organization, that he would be pleased to have part in a show.

The powers looked him over, appraised his dramatic qualifications and remarked, wintrily, "That's impossible." Which so annoyed him that he has been doing the impossible ever since.

Maybe you've heard a program on the air called the "Wife Saver" (its new season starts soon). That's Allen Prescott's program. When he was trying to escape the dismal round of routine announcing, into which he had drifted after having nullified someone's conviction that he couldn't be a newspaper reporter by the simple expedient of being one, it occurred to him that the ordinary conception of a program of household hints has deteriorated into a pretty dull business and that he could change that "by kidding the housewives about their routine duties, and showing them detours around drudgery."

He suggested the idea to the powers to whom he was accountable.

There was a curious affinity between their reaction and the reaction of the Masque and Wig people, when he said he wanted to act.

Corrections

"That's impossible," they said. They didn't go into details, but somehow he got the idea that, among other things they were thinking, "What does a bachelor think he can tell housewives, about household duties?"

All that was some years ago. Now, in the guise of the "Wife Saver," he's on the air from California to Hawaii. "I bet I'm a riot in a Hawaiian hut, don't you?" That comment is in the satirical vein of his broadcasts.

He looks like a football halfback, and if you wanted to say how much he weighs it would be much more in keeping with his general appearance to say it the English way—which is so many stone—than in more pounds. Not that he's Gargantuan, for he's not. It's simply that there's nothing lily-fingered about him, and if he wanted to get through a crowd in a hurry it would be better to let him have his way, because he's got shoulders that are broad, and he is light on his feet.

"Do you know what they told me, when I outlined the kind of program I thought would sugar-coat the ever necessary household hints? They said, 'Don't be silly. You can't kid women about anything as solemn as housekeeping is to them. Women have no sense of humor. In other words they can't take it!'

"Well, I've been having fun ever since, proving—to myself, because I don't believe in running around saying, 'I told you so!' that women can, definitely, take it. I get quick comebacks from listeners, but they are always correctional, something I ought to know, and for every letter I ever got telling me I was too light-minded I've had a thousand telling me that the listeners thanked heaven for someone with the horse sense to try to get a little fun into the business of household hints. So I just fold my face and hands and am glad I tried to do the impossible again."

At Noon

The radiocast has been a transcribed one, but there's a move on foot to translate it into what is known as a "live" one. That is done in person. Curiously enough, it is one of the few transcribed programs on the air that sounds, definitely live. In fact, if you weren't told it was transcribed, you'd never imagine it.

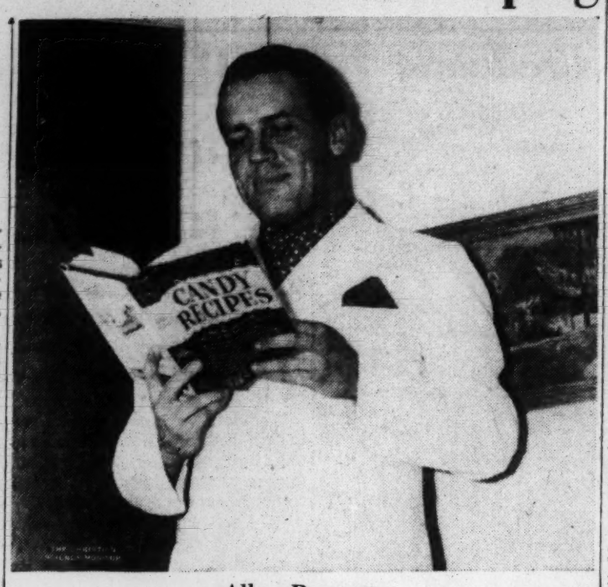
What does he do beside that? He's also running "Say It With Words" a "quiz" show on Mutual. He does other things that—though comparisons are always no nice—are very much in the Benchley direction, and very good too. Occasionally at parties he does monkeyshines with people like Miss Sheila Barrett; using such topics for Socratian dialogue as "How to Buy a Hat," and "How to Be a Back Seat Driver." That sort of thing. Kidding experiences everyone at one time or another has had.

It is Mr. Prescott's idea that the way to have fun in life is to have fun. He writes his own scripts. When he's on the air at noon each day he sometimes turns on the radio and listens. "You've no idea what a sensation it is! Embarrassing too. You feel like a fool, hearing yourself come out of the radio!" Which seems a fairly good indication that his ego hasn't run away with him.

"How'd you hit on the style in which you do the 'Wife Saver' thing?"

"Oh I don't know. I guess I thought, if I had to moil around a kitchen and do a lot of chores, what kind of manner, and what kind of material I'd like to have coming at me, out of the radio."

Not a bad explanation. He starts in, "Hello girls!" Easy, casual, a little jocular, but not too much so. At the end he has what he calls "Did-ya knows?" which he either makes up or takes from fan letters. Practical, efficient suggestions for saving time and labor on some necessary task. And at the end he says "Well, I guess that's all I've scraped up to tell you today. I hope there's nothing burning. Goodbye." Sounds like a composite of all the good natured, humorous, easy going Big Brothers in the world. Only most Big Brothers don't seem to know much about how to make housework easier.



Allen Prescott
Who does the "Wife Saver" on the radio.

Lincoln Still Enrolling

Enrollment of students in the Lincoln Schools—Lincoln Technical Institute and Lincoln Preparatory School—continues this week although classes are now in session. The administrative offices for both schools located at 312 Huntington Avenue, are available for interviews throughout the week.

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Harvard Opens 303d Year With Lower Enrollment

The Week at Harvard

Harvard is open again for another year—its 303d.

While some of its undergraduate population wrested with thansportation difficulties on the nether side of the Connecticut Valley, and while workmen struggled to erase hurricane damage to unversity trees and buildings, late freshmen and nearly-late upperclassmen still managed to swarm into Cambridge yesterday by the thousands to go through the complicated ritual of registration before the deadline at 5 p. m, yesterday.

Many and varied were the accounts of the students who gossiped of the "desperate detours" and "improvised locomotion" necessary to reach Harvard on schedule. But when officials finally completed the nose-counting at the end of the day, they reported a total of 3,534 students had been accounted for. This was a decrease of 160 over the first-day registration last year when 3,694 were enrolled.

Tardy arivals today and throughout the remainder of the week were, however, expected to bring this year's registration very close to last year's total of 3,713. These figures, the only ones available today, included only undergraduates in the college. How many are listed in the graduate school of the university was unknown, but the final number, it is estimated, will approximate 8,000.

Recognize Unavoidable Delay

To date, 1018 Freshmen, 880 Sophomore, 817 Juniors, 763 Seniors, and 56 out-of-course students have been accounted for. Freshman registration, nearly 40 per cent under normal on Saturday, appeared to have been practically completed today. It was generally believed throughout the university that special arrangements have been made to permit late registration without penalty in cases where delay was unavoidable, although course meetings will go ahead as scheduled.

In the Yard, workmen painstakingly separated bricks from mortar in the debris of Harvard Hall's chimney. Less spectacular in appearance than some of the ancient trees which were uprooted by the hurricane, this chimney nevertheless will be harder to replace. The bricks, lumber, and even nails are all hand-made, and duplicates are impossible to obtain.

Meanwhile one of Harvard's more remote departments, the Harvard Forest at Petersham, reported disaster far exceeding that which overtook the Yard. Unofficial estimates reported 1500 trees uprooted, with a whole tract of valuable old pines completely demolished by the violence of the storm.

Nieman Students Absent

Of the nine American newspapermen chosen last spring as the first holders of the Nieman Fellowships for study at Harvard, only three were on hand to begin their studies, which necessitated the cancellation of a luncheon scheduled with President James B. Conant.

Academically speaking, however, the prospect was bright for the scholastic year, as Harvard's faculty will have the services of 17 distinguished visiting scholars from universities in America and Europe.

Among the noted Europeans to be present are the Very Reverend Walter R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's, London; Dr. Sigfried Giedion, Swiss art historian and a leading figure in modern architecture; Prof. Kai Linderstrom-Lang, of the Carlsberg Laboratorium, Copenhagen, one of the world's leading research workers in histo-chemistry; and Richard W. Southwell, Professor of Engineering, Brasenose College, Oxford.

In addition, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of the German Republic, will return for his second year as lecturer on Government. He will conduct a seminar for graduate students on "Government Regulation of Industry: Some Post-War Experiments in European Industrial Control."

The new Graduate School of Public Administration, opening for its first regular session after more than a year of exploratory sessions, will have 15 students, the winners of the first Lucius N. Littauer Fellowships for study in problems of modern government. Until the completion this winter of the new Littauer Center of Public Administration, now under construction, the school will continue to be housed in Hunt Hall, in the Yard.

Opens Tonight

Ben Pinchot

Walter Huston
In "Knickerbocker Holiday," at the Shubert.

Boston Stage Notes

The postponed opening of the new Maxwell Anderson musical play, "Knickerbocker Holiday," is set for tonight at the Shubert.

Also opening tonight is the double bill of the Transit Theater, consisting of "Plant in the Sun" and "Transit," at the Peabody Playhouse.

Next Monday the Theater Guild subscription season opens with the Lunts in "Amphitryon 38," at the Colonial.

The musical "Clear All Wires," with William Gaxton and Victor Moore (but not with Charlotte Greenwood), is due at the Shubert on Oct. 17.

On the same evening, "Golden Boy" comes into the Plymouth.

Continuing plays are "What a Life," at the Wilbur, and "Whiteoaks," at the Plymouth.

Through Rail Service in N. E. Is Held Up by Reconstruction

Reconstruction of bridges and sections of roadbed held up the resumption of through railroad service in New England today. Substantial improvement was expected by the end of the week.

On its Fitchburg Division the Boston and Maine railroad was still operating only to Gardner, Mass., and employing connecting busses for Greenfield, Mass., Bellows Falls, Vt., and Keene, N. H.; on its New Hampshire Division the rail service is open to Concord, N. H., with busses maintaining service to all other points beyond touched by rail.

The Springfield, Mass., to White River Junction, Vt., Connecticut Valley service is fully restored and the Montreal service is operating by a single train at night by way of Portland and the Grand Trunk rails to Canada.

The Boston and Albany service is still closed beyond Worcester pending the restoration of a bridge at West Brookfield, Mass., which road officials estimated will not be finished until Friday.

Trains to New York

The New Haven road operates five trains daily between Boston and New York in both directions carrying passengers by bus across the breach between Westerly, R. I., and New London, Conn. The rails still only go to Middleboro on the Cape route and to Blackstone on the Hartford route with connecting bus service.

Today American Airlines was operating a normal service in which every passenger to New York had reservations in advance, though traffic was still heavy. Fourteen extra sections were operated yesterday and all persons who called for seats were taken care of immediately.

Through mail service to northern New England began to function again when over 40 large trucks descended on the North Station Postal Station with a virtual "mountain" of matter which had been brought by a battleship and other steamships from New York because of the blocked rail routes.

Traffic was tied up on streets near North Station for quite a while as Boston and Maine employees sought to handle the deluge. A large force of men was rushed into the mail sorting room and within four hours they succeeded in unsnarling the jam. The mail in some cases was so extensive that some northern New England cities had solid cars of mail dispatched to them. The mail room at the North Station looked like the Christmas rush for a time but by midnight most of it was cleared.

Telephone Service

All important long distance cables have been restored to service, although 37 communities are still isolated from telephone communication with the outside world, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reported today.

Emergency workers reported that upwards of 130,000 telephones have been put in order, leaving approximately 174,747 still in need of repairs. Telephone officials estimated that as a result of the storm approximately 301,000 telephones, nearly a quarter of the total number of instruments that serve New England, were without service.

In some sections, as in Metropolitan Boston, it was possible to begin work on restoring individual residence and business telephones, and last night it was reported that more than 25 per cent of the 30,000 storm-disrupted instruments in the metropolitan area were in use again.

A force of 2,800 additional workers was added to the number in the field this morning, bringing the total force, exclusive of office executives, to 20,226, telephone officials announced. These extra workers were brought here from points as far west as Indiana.

Late last night more than 75 trained linemen arrived in Boston on request of the Boston Edison Company from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and 30 additional line workers and 25 fully equipped line trucks were obtained within a radius of 500 miles of Boston. This new group went into the field at daybreak to assist the already augmented maintenance organization which has been struggling with the problem of service restoration since last Thursday morning.

Almost without exception, all main primary circuits are now in operation throughout the Edison service area.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Sept. 28

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **W1XAL** (6.04mc), "America and Current World Affairs": new program series with Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard, and Saville R. Davis.

8:30 **WBZ** "Information Please": Sigmund Spaeth, tune detective, and Basil Rathbone, stage and screen star, added to panel of experts answering audience questions.

8:30 **W1XAL** (6.04mc) "Splendors of Literature": introduction of course by Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

9:00 **WEEI** New season of "We, the People": with Gabriel Heatter; interviews with Mrs. Franklin Pierce McCall; Daniel Frohman; Edson Brewster; "Slim and Slam"; Bruce Kapustka.

9:00 **WBZ** "Mickey Mouse's" tenth anniversary; Walt Disney with "Donald Duck" and others; Gadget Band.

10:00 **WNAC** Premiere of Bob Hope variety show, with Bob Hope, master of ceremonies; Constance Bennett, guest; Jerry Colonna, opera burlesques; "Six Hits and a Miss," mixed swing chorus; Skinny Ennis's Orchestra.

10:00 **WBZ** Addresses by Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America; Franklin E. Parker, Jr., President of American Arbitration Association; A. D. Whiteside, toastmaster, at banquet in honor of Mr. McGrady.

10:45 **WEEI** "Aid for the Aged": dialogue by George E. Bigge, of the Social Security Board, and Miss Jane M. Hoey, Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music as You Desire It": recordings of Mahler's Symphony No. 2, in C Minor, by Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Eastern Standard Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	News; music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	Terry and the Pirates	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports relay
5:30 G. Heatter: talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Barry Wood's music	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "Today": B. Trout	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 E. Light's Orches.	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sports reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Popular songs	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Novelty Choir	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	Political talk	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Musical Album"	"Sweet Music"
7:45 **"Second Husband"**	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Edw.	"Caricatures in Music"	Russ Morgan's Orch.:	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 G. Robinson	"Caricatures in Music"	vocal group	dramatization	Dance music
8:30 Variety Program	**"Information, Please":**	Network program	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker
8:45 With Al Jolson	**Questions and Answers.**	"Railroad Wages": talk	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Music of the Masters"
9:00 "We, the People":	**Mickey Mouse Program:**	Frank Crumit; Julia	"Moonlight Sonata"	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	**Donald Duck, others**	Sanderson	Concert orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee": variety	**WOR Symphony Or.:**	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.: quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	**Jos. Coleman, violinist**	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	Amer. Arbitration Ass'n	Variety show with Bob	Billy Lossez' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	speakers	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Mystery sketch	Milt Herth Trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	George Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	George Olsen's Orch.	**"The Monitor News".**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	News Service	Lang Thomson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:15 Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:30 D. Burnside's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Leaders in Dancetime	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 D. Burnside's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Leaders in Dancetime	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Command	"Good Morning"	News Service	"Good Morning"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news.	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Network program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashons in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"The Buckeye Four"	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Hillbillies"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalists; orchestra	News Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Remote Control"	Italian Music program	**"The Monitor News".**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Service	George and Juanita	Sport relay	Kiwanis Club luncheon
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Homemakers Forum	speakers
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ music
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	**Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piana Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"		"Classical Album"
2:30 Columbia Concert	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	**Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:45 Orchestra	"Betty Crocker": talk	Concert Internationale		Book Reviews
3:00 Dance music	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Commentator
3:15 Dance music	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Evalyn Tyner, songs	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	**Bees-Philadelphia baseball game**	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	Weather; 'Concert Hall'	"The Guiding Light"		Network program
4:00 Sports relay	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 Sports relay	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee: variety	Dramatic sketch	"West and Matey"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "The Castillians"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; **"Monitor News"**
6:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 M. Carley, pianist	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Rondaliers"
7:45 Doris Rhodes	Studio program	"Leaders in Dancetime"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Midweek Function	**"One Man's Family":**	"Musical Steeplechase"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	**dramatic sketch**	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Old Bannerman": dra-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	"Varieties": music
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	matic sketch	vocalists	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Network talk
9:00 "Meet the Champ"	"Old Bannerman": dra-	"Town Hall Varieties":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater:
9:15 "Meet the Champ"	matic sketch	Col. Stoopnagle; music	**News commentator**	dramatization
9:30 **Address: Herbert**	NBC Minstrel Show	"For Men Only": vocal-	"Music by Faith"	"The Question Box"
9:45 **Hoover**	NBC Minstrel Show	ist; orchestra; guests	"Music by Faith"	"The Question Box"
10:00 "The Word Game"	**"Art of Musical Russia"**	Kay Kyser's Musical	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:15 Max Eastman	**"Art of Musical Russia"**	Class and Dance	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Dave Ballentine, songs
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	**"Art of Musical Russia"**	Kay Kyser's Musical	'Melodies from the Skies'	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "It Can Be Done"	**"Art of Musical Russia"**	Class and Dance	'Melodies from the Skies'	**"The Monitor News".**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Talk on Dogs; orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 Sammy Kay's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sammy Kay's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	lem: variety

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

tically ruined, according to reports still coming into the Department of Agriculture.

More than $100,000 in WPA funds has been made available in Vermont for emergency repair work in storm-ravaged sections of the State by Administrator Harry W. Witters. This emergency project will allow for the employment of 4,500 workers, if they are needed, Mr. Witters said in announcing the allocation of funds.

* * *

Commodity Dollar

For several years Arthur Packard, President of the Vermont State Farm Bureau, has been advocating revision of the country's monetary system to establish a commodity dollar which would give the producer of farm products a fairer deal than is now enjoyed under the present monetary setup. His championship of the commodity dollar idea has drawn little attention outside the farm areas although he has sponsored his project in addresses before Rotary, Kiwanis, and other civic organizations. Framers of the 1938 Republican State platform, however, seem to have succumbed to the persistent persuasion of the Farm Bureau head for one plank in that document reads:

"We recommend that our Legislature memorialize Congress for an impartial commission to study the conviction of many farmers in this State and other States, that our monetary system bears with particular unfairness on the producers of raw materials."

Observers see in this a concession to the politically powerful head of the State Farm Bureau, who while not obviously active in elections, is a valuable man to have on one's side. With the Democrats promising to stage one of the most active campaigns in years behind their No. 1 vote getter, Collector of Internal Revenue Fred C. Martin, Republican Party leaders have no desire to alienate the source of the Party's strongest voting support—the farmer. Incidentally, Arthur Packard will, when the Legislature next meets, get his commodity dollar hobby officially before Congress, the only place where anything could be done about it. That has been his aim for many years.

* * *

Gold for Dome

The golden dome on Vermont's Statehouse is to receive a new coat of gold leaf at a cost of $4,350, according to Dwight J. Dwinell, Sergeant-at-Arms. Work was begun Monday preparing the base to receive its expensive finish.

Although the dome has needed redecoration for two or three years, its shabbiness was not so obvious until recently when the new statue of Ceres, gleaming in white paint, made a glaring contrast to the spotty brown of the copper dome where the goldleaf had worn off.

The present coat was applied in 1922 and the one before that in 1906, oddly enough an even span of 16 years between each redecoration. The application will be of hand beaten gold leaf, as in the past. Information in the Sergeant-at-Arms office about the process reveals that gold leaf is still hand beaten as it was centuries ago, and there are about 500 experts in the country most of whom learned their trade through their families, as it was handed down generation to generation.

"WHEN WILL MY TELEPHONE BE PUT IN ORDER?"

Approximately 203,000 people were asking this question Thursday. Since the evening of the storm, 98,000 more telephones were cut off by falling trees, and by wires and cables being cut by those clearing up debris. The total telephones out of order were 301,000 — one quarter of the telephones in New England. In the meantime, 1,000 trucks each carrying up to six trained and experienced men have been, and still are, working on definite assignments to repair damage. Between Wednesday and Monday, service was restored to 116,000 users, leaving 185,000 telephones still to be restored.

Right now, 1,000 extra telephone men are at work in Metropolitan Boston alone to reconnect the 30,300 individual residence and business telephones on which service has been interrupted. Service has been restored to more than twenty-five per cent of these telephones. This restoration of service is going forward without interruption. Crews are at work through the twenty-four hours of each day.

The New England Telephone Company appreciates that the need of each individual subscriber for restored service is urgent and important. Everything that can be done is being done and the work will not be relaxed until each individual need has been met and each individual telephone, *including yours,* is in order. In the meantime, the Company appreciates the patient cooperation of its customers which permits reconstruction to proceed in the swiftest and most efficient manner.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Amusements

BOSTON

Held Over! MOVIE QUIZ Prize
SONJA HENIE
MY LUCKY STAR
RICHARD GREENE - JOAN DAVIS
PLUS—NEW SECOND FEATURE
PERSONAL SECRETARY
WILLIAM GARGAN • JOY HODGES
KEITH MEMORIAL

PLYMOUTH Eves. 8:30 D.S.T. 2nd Wk.
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche with HARRY ELLERBE
Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
EDW. G. ROBINSON in "I AM THE LAW"
Also: JOE E. BROWN "The Gladiator"

SOUTH STATION
COLOR TRAVEL TALK of CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CARTOON FASHION FROLIC 2 COLOR CARTOONS
FLOOD And HURRICANE Pictures
ONE HOUR SHOW SUBJECTS - 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family.
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Evgs. 8:45, 55c to $2.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20 Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

The Year's Great Laugh-Hit!
"HOLD THAT CO-ED"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Av. 50th St.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
Thornton Wilder's
OUR TOWN
with MR. WILDER
During Frank Craven's brief absence
Production by Jed Harris
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. Clr. 6-6230
Evgs. 8:40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:40—$1.10-$2.20

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN
DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Federal Disposal Urged for Store Leftover Stocks

Have the Government take over merchandise on the hands of retailers at the end of each season, at prices merely to cover wholesale costs plus expenses of store operation, and give these goods to the WPA and other similar organizations for distribution to the needy, and you have the key to revival of real business activity.

This, in effect, was the recommendation of Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing, Columbia University, in an address read for him at the Conference on Distribution. Mr. Nystrom, who is also President of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, was unable to come to Boston to read his paper personally.

He maintained that arguments for Government purchasing of surplus in agriculture and manufacture apply with equal strength to Government purchasing of the surpluses from retailing.

"There are, indeed, several better reasons for applying this plan to retailing than to agriculture and to manufacturing," said Professor Nystrom. "The clothing purchases recently made for the WPA, for example, will merely help a few score of manufacturers and, incidentally, I suppose, a few union workers employed by them. Its beneficial effects are confined to a few of the largest industrial centers of the country. The plan under discussion here goes much further. If adopted, it would be a direct aid to 1,600,000 retailers and 3,500,000 retail employees scattered all over the country. Its influence would be felt in every city, town and hamlet.

"The way to start real business activity is to help the retailer clear out his stocks. With his shelves clean, he would be free to buy new goods from his wholesalers and other sources. This would create and stimulate business all along the line.

"If in the recent clothing deal for the WPA, the purchases had been made from retailers, it would have been possible for the retailers to buy the manufacturers' surpluses and more. Instead, as it was handled, after the manufacturers had sold their surpluses to the Government, they found precisely what any child might have expected under the circumstances, that retailers' stocks were still heavy and that part of the little demand there was before had fallen off with a dull thud."

One luscious cup cake made by DRAKE'S Beats the whole kaboodle— Rich chocolate filled with fluffy cream— We call it YANKEE DOODLE

Tufts Recalls History and Steps Off Progress

Aimee DuPont; Tufts College

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, College's President, Links Old and New Tufts

MEDFORD, Mass.—In 1860 the Tufts Hill appeared as seen in the lower picture. The building to the extreme left of the picture was the home of the President. And on that exact spot Tufts is today building a new home for its new President, Dr. Carmichael.

The large central building in the older picture is Ballou Hall, which is the pillared structure shown today at the top left. The tower on beyond is of Goddard Chapel. Top right shows the Dearborn Gate to the campus.

Activity in Trade Foreseen by Chief Of Market Office

Both retail and wholesale business will improve during the remaining months of 1938, according to predictions made today by Dr. Edward L. Lloyd, Chief of the Market Data Section of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at the Boston Conference on Distribution.

"Estimates for the eighth month period of 1938 ending Aug. 31," he said in his analysis, "indicate that total retail sales were about 15 per cent less than the corresponding period of 1937. If this same rate of decline should continue throughout the year, retail sales for 1938 would amount to approximately $34,000,000,000, which would be considerably less than sales during 1937 and 1936 and only slightly higher than the 1935 volume.

"In retail trade, however, present indications are that retail activity during the remaining months of this year will be somewhat better in relation to 1937 than it has been for the year to date.

"This outlook is based upon several factors, the first being the general moderate improvement in retail buying which has been recorded since June; secondly, the general improved business conditions as reflected by a rise in income payments during July and the contra-seasonal increase as shown by the Federal Reserve index of industrial activity; and third, the fact that the cyclical decline in retail activity got underway during the closing months of 1937. Therefore, any comparison with the latter part of last year will tend to be somewhat more favorable."

Dr. Lloyd pointed out that the greatest declines have been recorded for so-called heavy merchandise and luxury items.

"Despite these declines," said he, "several encouraging tendencies have been noted, one being that the decline in manufacturers' sales was far greater than that for wholesalers, about 25 per cent, which would indicate that wholesale purchases have been curtailed more sharply than retailers, resulting in a more rapid liquidation of wholesalers' accumulated stocks.

"Present indications are that in certain lines of trade wholesalers are again going into the market. The importance of this activity to the distributive system need hardly be emphasized. The increase in manufacturers' activity will be reflected in an increase in employment, with a consequent increase in consumer expenditures. Certainly the clearing away of the inventory obstruction should do much to permit a freer flowing of goods in the next several months."

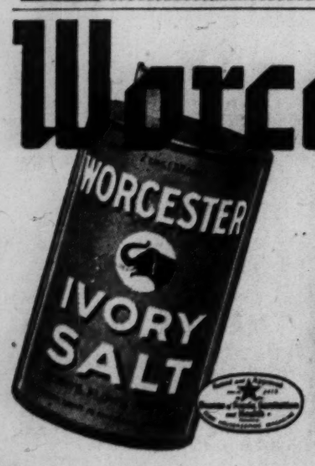
Keene-Hancock Line Off

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended today that the Boston & Maine Railroad be permitted to abandon about 23 miles of line in Cheshire and Hillsborough Counties, New Hampshire. The line—between Keene and Hancock—has not been in operation since May 1, 1935.

Sunshine and sugar and ripe Seville Oranges

HARTLEY'S IMPORTED MARMALADE NOW 25¢

Worcester Salt



The 2 Pound Can Saves you Money

If you want to save money, be sure to look at the *"net weight"* the government requires printed on every package of salt. Worcester Ivory Salt contains 2 full pounds (32 ounces) *net weight* in every package.

One-Man Rule Seen in U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

for apprehending the rise of a totalitarian government in the United States. We have witnessed the granting of extraordinary discretionary powers to the Chief Executive and to the various administrative boards set up at his behest.

We have seen him taking the position that he welcomes in his party only those who will follow his leadership on what he deems to be key questions. The party, in other words, is to carry out his program, rather than vice versa. In plain language, this domination envisages a rubber-stamp party, and a rubber-stamp Congress.

The Final Step

With a Congress thus subject to the Leader's will the government reorganization program then could be put through and only those members of the government service who would obey the Leader's will retained; in the process of reorganization any recalcitrants could be shunted out. Thus the Leader would dominate his party, the Congress, and the whole administrative organization.

Next would come another move for so-called reorganization of the Supreme Court—and complete domination of all branches of the Government by the Leader, supported vigorously by a small group of right-hand men who enjoy power and want more of it. That would be a totalitarian state.

There is an unpleasantly close analogy between these moves and the early stages of the rise of Hitler, for example. It might be well to remember also that in Germany Hitler is not called a Dictator but Der Führer—the Leader.

A totalitarian state, of course, nowadays is based largely on economic controls, that is upon government regulation of many factors which effect prices and other economic relationships. One of the most fundamental questions, therefore, with reference to the recent trends toward totalitarianism in this country, is whether we can expect a small group of men in Washington, responsible only to a powerful Leader, to solve our problems of adjustment to a changing economic world more effectively than they can be solved otherwise. My studies of attempts at price control have not converted me to the totalitarian point of view.

Free distribution of the news, unbiased and uncolored by partisan views, is essential to the preservation of democracy against the tendencies of totalitarianism, Mr. Ingersoll told the Conference.

"If the newspapers of a dictatorship could tell the truth, if honest observers could expose the economic consequences of their policies, they could never succeed as they have in impoverishing their people to create their armies, to build their war machines—and incidentally, cut off your markets in doing it."

But this point is not sufficiently recognized in the United States today, he warned his listeners.

Pressure on the News

"Something has been happening to journalism ever since the people of this country began really seriously to disagree about how their affairs should be ordered," said Mr. Ingersoll. "The news has come to matter so very much, that more and more people seem to be of the opinion that unless it's on their side they don't want to hear it.

"That means a different kind of pressure on the distribution of news—a pressure to select out of all truths just those truths which are palatable—a pressure which eventually becomes a pressure not simply for palatable truths—but for exclusively palatable news, true or false."

The Publisher said he relied on two American characteristics to offset this tendency and make possible a continuance of independent journalism—faith in "the scientific principle" that puts truth above one's preconceptions, and love of fair play for one's opponents.

The third speaker to warn against totalitarian tendencies in the democratic countries was Mr. Hedberg, who was described in the Conference program as the leading exponent of the consumer co-operative movement in Sweden. He is a member of the Advisory Committee on Management of the International Labor Office at Geneva. He said in part:

All of us also know that, whether we like it or not, the tide of economic legislation is rising. Therefore it is dangerous, if the majority of people in a modern democracy does not understand even the difference between bankruptcy and a bank balance; or if they confuse Co-operation with Communism or Fascism.

In the consumers' co-operatives the members own and operate their own business. This practical business experience, reaching a great section of the population, is beginning to dispel economic ignorance.

Consumers' co-operatives know that man cannot live by bread alone. So they make not only flour and cheese, as food for the body, but also books and journals as food for thought. In my own country the co-operatives have their own college—thousands of people are taking correspondence courses, and tens of thousands are members of co-operative study circles, organized not for propaganda but for spreading basic economic knowledge.

The local consumers' co-operative is a type of social laboratory where groups of citizens learn from experience, among other things, that wealth is not created simply by voting and legislation. In these co-operative laboratories the people have crucibles of their own, where they may test both democracy and business techniques, tests that will dispel much superstition. I suggest that this is of value to all business.

Leverhulme Sails Suddenly

About 20 European delegates, who had registered for a tour of the United States which included attendance at the Distribution Conference, canceled their registration at the last minute, it was learned today, presumably because of the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

It also became known among delegates that Viscount Leverhulme, who had attended the International Management Congress at Washington two weeks ago, had sailed hurriedly for London last week, presumably because of the war scare. He is Governor of Lever Bros. and Unilever, Ltd.

Speakers this morning, besides those already mentioned, included Dr. Edward L. Lloyd, Chief of the Market Data Section of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer of the F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and Göran Holmquist, Director of A/B Nordiska Kompaniet, Stockholm.

Today's luncheon session was presided over by Donald W. Nelson, Vice-President in charge of merchandising of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Chairman of the Wage-Hour Committee of the Textile Industry. Dr. Claud Robinson, Associate Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, and R. E. Freer, Member of the Federal Trade Commission, were scheduled speakers.

Dr. Robinson told the delegates that surveys by his Institute show the American public—disillusioned by the failure of other nations to pay their war debts—regrets having gone into the last war and favors withdrawing from trouble zones now to avoid further entanglements. Public opinion also is in favor of a stronger Army and Navy, he said.

Farm Families Promised Quick Aid

(Continued from Page 9)

derstanding of their attitude. It is not a question of being asked for money, as if it were a charity. . . .

"I feel that Congress has appropriated part of your own money for a purpose and that this purpose includes meeting and taking care of disasters; that it is your money in every sense of the word."

A plea by Gov. Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island for outright grants of WPA money to individuals left without means of livelihood was followed by a similar proposal from U. S. Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, who urged outright gifts of PWA money to cities and States for flood control work and rehabilitation. At the same time Mrs. Rogers said she had asked President Roosevelt to postpone an Oct. 1 deadline for the filing of PWA projects.

To Rebuild Homes

In Washington, President Roosevelt was advised by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, that that organization will repair or rebuild completely homes for thousands of destitute persons in the area as soon as workers can estimate individual losses. It was estimated that in Rhode Island alone, 1,000 homes would be rebuilt by the Red Cross.

Relief workers described the plight of some persons as extremely serious because floods had washed away the ground where their homes had been.

The number of persons reported receiving Red Cross aid was reported as: Rhode Island 15,000; Buzzard's Bay, Mass., 6,000; Western Massachusetts, 18,000; Hartford, Conn., and vicinity, 10,000; New London, Conn., 4,000; New Hampshire, 5,000, and Long Island, 5,000.

Relief for Connecticut Studied by City Officers

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross summonded municipal officials to an emergency Conference at the State Capitol today to map a program of relief and restoration in Connecticut's flood and hurricane ravaged areas.

The conference met as the State, gradually recovering from the staggering blow dealt by wind and water, paused in the work of clearing away wreckage to survey anew the destruction.

The Governor came to the conference from a meeting at Boston with Federal WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and the Governors of the New England States at which Government assistance was pledged in meeting the emergency.

Vincent J. Sullivan, State WPA Administrator who accompanied the Governor to the Boston conference, asserted he was authorized by Mr. Hopkins to launch rehabilitation projects at once. He said the amount of Federal funds to be allocated to Connecticut—still undetermined—probably would be based on an estimate of $8,000,000 storm damage to public property and utilities submitted by him to the WPA head.

That figure did not include official estimates of $1,000,000 damage to State highways and $845,700 to State-owned buildings.

The State Department of Agriculture tentatively placed the loss suffered by Connecticut farmers at $14,050,000 with $7,500,000 of that total in the rich lands of the Connecticut Valley.

Tax Recovery Plea Of Anti-Vivisection Society Is Heard

The attempt of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society and the Free Thinkers of America, to recover $2,150 in taxes on bequests totalling $70,000 under the will of Philip G. Peabody of Boston, was taken under advisement today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court in Boston. The taxes were paid under protest in 1935 to the Federal Government.

The Free Thinkers of America are engaged in educational work, they state, on behalf of separation of church and State.

Sumner H. Babcock, representing the Old Colony Trust Company, executors of the will, contended that the two organizations are organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, and as such are entitled to exemption from Federal taxes.

The Government, represented by C. Keefe Hurley, Assistant United States Attorney, and David Haskins, Special Attorney on Tax Cases, declared that both organizations were not engaged exclusively for these purposes since they engaged in propaganda and attempted to influence legislation.

Mr. Babcock, however, pointed out that Mr. Peabody passed on Feb. 25, 1934, and the legislation providing for taxation of organizations engaging in propaganda and attempting to influence legislation, was not passed until May 10 of that year.

Red Cross Seeks More Relief Funds

Declaring that expenses of relief and rehabilitation of hurricane and flood victims have been greatly increased over original estimates of $500,000, American Red Cross officials today sent out another appeal for contributions to their Disaster Relief Fund.

Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, declared that the Red Cross is now taking care of more than 60,000 persons in the New England area. He pointed out that besides providing temporary relief, the Red Cross also assumes responsibility for rebuilding and refurnishing damaged homes.

While there is no immediate need for food or clothing, he said, additional funds are urgently required. He asked that contributions be sent as promptly as possible to Boston Red Cross headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, or to nearest chapter headquarters.

Chapel Service Opens Wellesley

Wellesley College opened its sixty-fourth year this morning with a formal chapel service at which Miss Mildred H. McAfee, the President, addressed the assembled students and faculty on the necessity for taking life a little more serenely.

"As we face this year again we must determine to be busy but also to have time," declared Miss McAfee. "There is no problem about achieving the first objective. We mean to be busy and we need to be earnest about a very much wider world than this campus, but I have a feeling that one of the biggest contributions we can make is to learn how to be at ease. Hectic existence does not make for efficiency.

"If men and women out in the very strenuous world knew how to live quietly, serenely, and purposefully, they could do much to understand each other and to be willing to give the other person time to think through his problem and to work out a common solution."

ALA DURING THE CRISIS ALA

The Automobile Legal Association will gladly continue to answer emergency inquiries from motorists regarding road conditions throughout the stricken area.

Ordinarily, the facilities of the A. L. A. Travel Department are reserved for members, but while the emergency continues this department will gladly supply information to everyone. To facilitate prompt service those calling can help by having paper and pencil at hand to write down the information given.

Immediately upon the arrival of the hurricane the facilities of all A. L. A. offices were opened to the public. As a result, over 20,000 telephone inquiries were answered promptly during the first five days. No one has been refused assistance and everyone who calls will be given information until the emergency is over.

TELEPHONE—HUBBARD 8650

AUTOMOBILE LEGAL ASSOCIATION

245 Park Square Building, Boston, Massachusetts

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

WEEKLY SPECIALS

MILD CHEESE	Whole Milk Aged for Months	LB.	19c
MACARONI	Spaghetti or Elbows White Spray	8 OZ. PKG.	5c
PRUNES	Finast Extra Large Santa Clara	2 2 LB. PKGS.	29c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST BRAND Fancy Deep Red Cuthbert Variety in Heavy Syrup	NO. 2 TIN	23c
GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST FANCY SECTIONS	2 NO. 2 TINS	19c
RELISH	TIMBER LAKE SWEET SPICY	½ PINT JAR 9c	PINT JAR 17c

New Low Prices

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL 2 NO. 1 TINS 27c

Glorietta Peaches NO. 2½ TIN 25c 2 NO. 1 TINS 29c

MARSHMALLOW FLUFF LGE. TIN 19c

2 in 1 or WHITTEMORE'S Shoe Polish TIN 8c

500 best quality facial tissues at this low price.

BELMONT FACIAL TISSUE

Here is a value you shouldn't miss. 500 best quality white cleansing tissues at these low sale prices. Ideal for removing cold cream, lip stick and makeup. Sanitary, absorbent, non-irritating and soft. Buy two or three boxes this week.

2 BOXES OF 200 17c

Box of 500 19c

Scot-Tissue		3 ROLLS	23c
Rosewood Tissue		4 ROLLS	25c
Selox		2 PKGS.	25c
Grape-Nuts		PKG.	16c
Baked Beans	Finast Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney	2 28 OZ. TINS	25c
Evangeline Milk		4 TALL TINS	25c

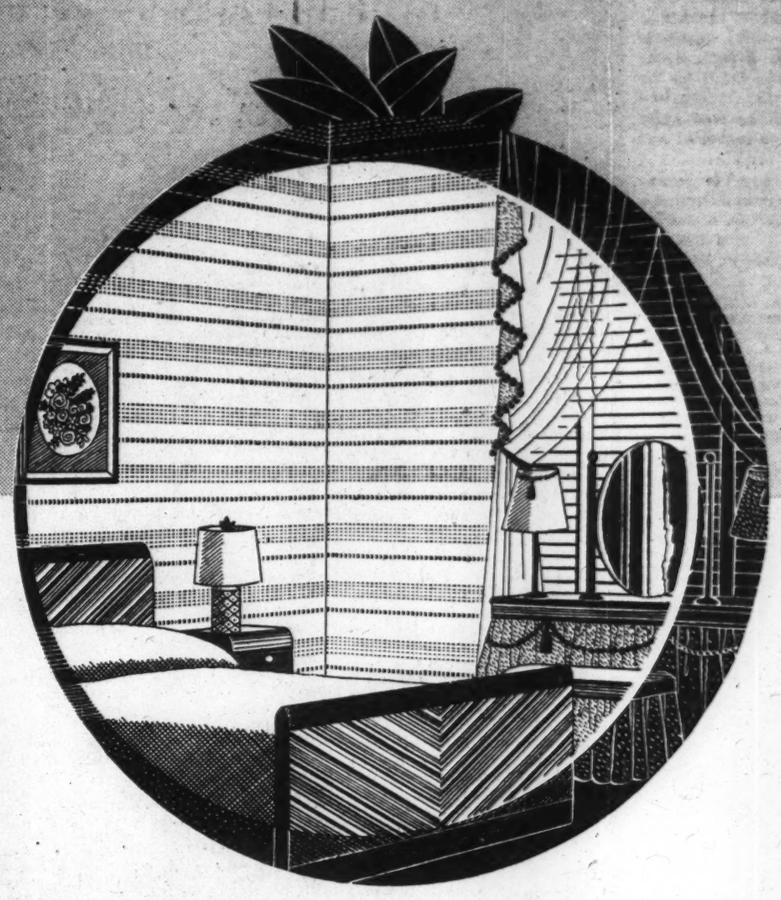
SALE of FUJI CHINESE FOODS

A REAL TREAT—SOMETHING DIFFERENT

BEAN SPROUTS		2 16 OZ. TINS	17c
CHOP SUEY	VEGETABLES	2 10½ OZ. TINS	23c
NOODLES		2 TINS	29c
SOY SAUCE		3 OZ. BOT.	12c

BLUE ROSE RICE	EXTRA FANCY	1 LB. BULK	4c
TOMATOES	STANDARD Red Ripe	4 NO. 2 TINS	25c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	SWEETENED or NATURAL	46 OZ. TIN	19c
OLD TRUSTY	ALL TERRIER DOG FOOD	2 LB. BAG 23c	5 LB. BAG 49c
CHEF BOY-AR-DEE	SPAGHETTI AND MEAT BALLS	2 15 OZ. TINS	23c
SPAGHETTI	CHEF BOY-AR-DEE or LIDO CLUB Prepared in Sauce	2 22½ OZ. TINS	17c
BRER RABBIT MOLASSES		NO. 2½ TIN	14c
PEACHES	RICHMOND Sliced or Halves	2 NO. 2½ TINS	27c
PEACHES	FINAST Sliced or Halves	2 NO. 2½ TINS	29c
PEANUT BUTTER	FINAST U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts	2 LB. JAR 25c	1 LB. JAR 15c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES



REFURNISH YOUR HOME *One Room* AT A TIME

Don't let the thought of "cost" prohibit desirable changes in the decoration of your home.

Many are adopting the idea of refurnishing one room (or even one corner) at a time. This can be done within your budget, and payments extended over a period of months if necessary. So why not start NOW to refurnish your dining room, living room, or a bedroom?

Visit stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor to see the new trends in furniture styles You will find that they offer not only VARIETY to meet all tastes, but PRICES to fit all budgets.

MONITOR ADVERTISERS MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU TO REFURNISH. *Consult Them!*

Commerce and Finance

Eminent Jurists to Weigh Rail Dispute Named by President

Business and Industry

Czech Shoe Firm, Bata, Faces Loss If Reich Invades

Of special interest to New England is the effect which the new Central European developments may have on the activities of Jan Bata, big Czechoslovak shoe manufacturer, although glassware, beads, costume jewelry and textiles are among other products figuring importantly in imports from the Czech state.

The views of John B. Atkinson of the John B. Atkinson Shoe Company and the Atkinson Shoe Corporation, agent and importer in the United States for the Bata company, also handling business for this company in Canada and the British West Indies, should be of special interest at this time, particularly since he just returned from Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Atkinson, a veteran of the World War and a colonel in the Massachusetts National Guard, declares, from observation, that the Czech army was fell organized and equipped and thoroughly prepared to resist German invasion, and could perhaps have stood the Germany army off for two or three months without help, but the cause would probably have been hopeless in the end.

Bata Plants in Central Part

Mr. Atkinson points out that the plants of the Bata company, extending for about five miles at Zlin and Batov, are approximately in the central part of the country and a considerable distance from any of the borders. They are not within Sudeten areas, although Bata has about 2800 stores scattered over Czechoslovakia of which about around 550 are in the Sudeten region and possibly subject to confiscation if the territory is handed over to Germany.

No love is lost between Mr. Bata and the Nazi Government, according to Mr. Atkinson. The German Government recently seized the big Bata factory and 200 stores in Germany, on the pretext that he was a Jew, and gave no compensation. Bata, however, has proved his Czech origin and is a Roman Catholic.

"If there should be war or civil disorder within Czechoslovakia," says Mr. Atkinson, "naturally the Bata plants might be adversely affected, especially as to export business. Of course, any areas taken over by Germany would be deprived of any trade treaty benefits applying to relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States, for Germany is not accorded favored nation treatment. The Bata shoe factories, however, so far as we can see are outside the territory likely to be annexed by Germany.

"The situation has not disturbed our business greatly up to this time. Speaking for the Atkinson Co., our business for 'in stock' in the last seven weeks has never been better, but, of course, there has been a general improvement in shoe sales in the United States in the past two months."

Gydnia Becomes Important

Questioned as to what ports were used chiefly by the Bata company in shipping from Czechoslovakia to the United States, Mr. Atkinson said these formerly were to a large extent Hamburg and Bremen. Of late the Polish port of Gydnia has been utilized to greater degree, partly because of improved steamship facilities. Trieste is also important, and the rail haul from Zlin to that port is the shortest, which affords some advantage in rates.

One of the most significant things pointed out by Mr. Atkinson, however, was the increased decentralization of the great Bata organization in the last five or ten years, the establishment of shoe manufacturing plants in other countries. This is partly due to the desire of Bata "not to have all his eggs in one basket," according to Atkinson. In addition to the extensive factories in Zlin and Batov, the company has plants in Holland, England, France, Poland, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, two in India, one in Malay Straits Settlement, another in Belgium and a small one in Syria. The German plant is now gone. In several countries the Bata plants are the largest shoe enterprises in those places.

Ship from English Factories

Furthermore, some of the shoe imports from Bata factories are now coming into the United States from England and Holland rather than from Czechoslovakia, and are beginning to come from the Swiss factory. The Bata company does an even larger business with Canada than with the United States and imports into that country come chiefly from the plants in England and India.

Questioned as to the reported Bata acquisition of land in Maryland, Col. Atkinson said that over 3200 acres had been purchased some 20 miles outside of Baltimore and he thought it was only a question of time when an American factory would be built there by the Czech shoe magnate. He said there were at present about 50 Americans over in Zlin who are being trained as foremen.

In all its plants, the Bata company has capacity for producing about 330,000 pairs of shoes a day, making it by far the largest shoe manufacturing enterprise in the world. Most people do not know that it also manufactures hosiery on a big scale, and rubber tires, rubber toys, bakelite and even a small type of airplane.

General Cable Receives Big Boulder Dam Order

NEW YORK (AP)—General Cable Corp. has received an order for a $1,222,000 cable to carry power from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles.

The new circuit, described as carrying the greatest load of any power line in the country, is expected to be ready for service in December, 1939, and will add 50 per cent to present capacity.

The new cable will be manufactured in the Los Angeles plant of the company, it was announced, and would require approximately 644,000 man-hours to build.

President Announces Board To Study Rail Controversy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt today under the terms of the National Railway Mediation Act named a special three-man fact finding board to investigate the wage dispute that threatens a nation-wide railway strike.

The three members of the board are:

Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court, chairman.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School.

Prof. Harry A. Millis of Chicago University.

Judge Stacy and Professor Millis are members of the old Wagner Labor Board. The three men receive $75 a day while working and must render a report within 30 days. They have agreed in advance to accept the appointment.

The Roosevelt action automatically postpones the possible strike for 30 days, following which Mr. Roosevelt has another 30 days in which to consider the report and make his finding. This means a two-months' delay in a strike and most observers expect that it will never occur. It means also that a capable and impartial body will investigate the whole railway situation, including the carriers' demand for a 15 per cent wage cut, and will make a report to the President and the nation on the present status of railway transportation. It is assumed that they will investigate the matter from all phases, since the economic situation of the railroads is the basis for their wage-cut demand.

Mr. Roosevelt's action followed a strike vote by the 1,000,000 members of the respective rail brotherhoods, and the report of the National Mediation Board from Chicago today that a technical "state of emergency" exists. The 19 rail brotherhoods announced that their 928,000 members had voted "overwhelmingly" to strike unless the country's 142 Class 1 railroads abandoned plans to make the wage cut effective this Saturday."

President Roosevelt meanwhile has summoned representatives of railway labor and management together and urged them to make a broad fact-finding survey of the transportation problem so as to settle the general issues as well as the specific wage dispute. The two groups met with him last Tuesday, but later the representatives of the workers urged that they could not pursue the matter while the wage cut demand was hanging over their heads.

The railroad situation has been a major economic problem ever since the Government took over and ran the railroads in wartime. Mr. Roosevelt in his talks last week once more affirmed his opposition to Government ownership except as a last resort. Chairman Eastman, however, who submitted a now famous report on the railroads' condition, came to the conclusion at that time that Government ownership was inevitable.

The United States is one of the few nations in the world, it was observed, which does not either control or own outright one or more of the big transportation systems.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Nearly a million railroad workers—from section hands to streamliner engineers—were committed today to a nation-wide strike this week-end but presidential intercession, postponing the walkout, was considered imminent.

The strike was ordered to combat a 15 per cent pay cut. Deadlines were fixed late yesterday by the chieftains of 19 rail brotherhoods after tabulation of a strike poll.

The zero hour for 780,000 employees in 18 unions constituting the Railway Labor Executives Association was 6 p. m., Friday, Sept. 30. The 160,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were ordered to quit work at 12:01 a. m., Saturday.

All of the Nation's major railroads are involved in the dispute.

George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Association, and President A. F. Whitney of the Railway Trainmen's Union, reported the workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

President Roosevelt already has indicated he would appoint a fact-finding commission to study the dispute and make recommendations.

Under the Railway Labor Act such action would automatically postpone a walkout and would maintain existing wage scales for a 60-day period. Hence, the status quo apparently will remain until Dec. 1.

The carriers decided on May 12 that a wage slash was imperative in view of their financial condition. The unions rejected the proposed cut and negotiations began on July 18.

The National Mediation Board entered the dispute on Aug. 11 when the rail management and the unions admitted they were deadlocked. The failure of mediation was announced Aug. 31. Arbitration was rejected by the unions and the carriers immediately fixed Oct. 1 as the date for the new wage scales. The strike poll followed.

Mr. Harrison stated a strike was the only recourse unless the carriers backed down on their demands. If workers consented to the pay cut, estimated at $250,000,000 a year, it would, said Mr. Harrison, "be not only a gross injustice to themselves, but also a wrong to the social and economic life of the country." He said business levels do not justify a cut in wages.

Rail wages, he said in a statement, are only 1 per cent higher per hour than they were in 1920. He added that "during these past 18 years there have been pronounced increases in wages in practically every other American industry and the average increase in manufacturing industries has been 11 cents per hour."

H. A. Enochs, spokesman for the carriers, termed the strike vote "a vote for a paper strike" to precipitate appointment of a presidential commission. The vote, he said, was a stratagem "to sertngthen the hands" of the union leaders and was not an indication of the workers' commission. The vote, he said, was a sentiment for a real strike.

Treasury Borrowing Costs Again Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of short-term borrowing by the Treasury has increased again.

Secretary Morgenthau said the weekly sale of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day Treasury bills was effected at an average price of 99.964, equivalent to borrowing at .142 per cent. Last week the average price was 99.973, equivalent to .106 per cent.

Grain Trade Is Urged To End Sharp Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Members of the grain trade were urged to eliminate irregularities and undesirable practices if they desired the futures trading system to be free of abuse and public criticism by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Dr. Duvel, speaking before the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association emphasized the urgent need for suppression of sharp practices by so-called commodity counselors.

World Consumption Of Tin in 7 Months Shows Sharp Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World consumption of tin decreased sharply during the first seven months of 1938, compared with the like period of 1937, according to the September issue of the Statistical Buletin by the Hague Office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

The following information with figures in brackets referring to the corresponding period of the previous years given by the Bulletin:

World tin production in July, 1938, amounted to 11,600 tons, making a total of 94,300 (110,500) tons for the first seven motnhs of this year. Production of the signatory countries in the same period was 77,225 (95,054) tons, being 82.4 (86.4) per cent of total mine production.

World apparent tin consumption in July, 1938, amounted to 10,400 tons against 11,100 tons in the preceding month and 14,600 tons in July, 1937. Consumption in the first seven months of this year at 91,000 (112,800) tons was 19 per cent below the figure for the first seven months of 1937.

The most severe decreases occurred in the United States and in the United Kingdom, where tin consumption fell by 40½ per cent and nearly 34 per cent, respectively. Tin consumption of all other countries in the aggregate increased by 9 per cent. Large percentage increases are shown by Poland where consumption increased by 60 per cent, by Italy 58 per cent, and by British India 52 per cent.

U. S. Is Financially Ready for Emergency

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau asserted the Treasury was ready "as far as humanly possible" for any financial emergency which might result from a European war.

"I like to think," the Secretary told reporters at a press conference, "that the Treasury is always ready for any situation and as far as humanly possible to get ready the Treasury is prepared."

He declined, however, to discuss in any detail the international financial situation or even to comment on Chancellor Hitler's speech which immediately preceded the conference.

August Employment Up 2.8 P. C. in N. Y.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased activity in the clothing and several smaller industries was credited for a 2.8 per cent gain in employment in New York State during August.

The labor department said employment in the women's clothing industry increased 22.5 per cent and in the men's 16.3 per cent.

The canning industry showed the largest gain—43.3 per cent.

Alleghany Corp. Reports $29,612,125 Security Loss

NEW YORK—The report of Alleghany Corp., top holding company for the former Van Sweringen railroad properties, for the six months ended June 30 disclosed a loss from sale of securities of $29,612,125.

This was in addition to a consolidated net loss of $441,897 after taxes, interest, amortization and other charges. For the first half of 1937 the corporation reported a net loss of $65,990. The report covered Alleghany's wholly-owned subsidiary, Terminal Shares, Inc.

The $29,612,125 loss which was charged directly to earned surplus resulted from the sale of 215,000 common shares of Erie Railroad Co., and 167,300 common shares of Nickel Plate railroad under option to Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. The option price was $5,063,475 compared with an aggregate cost of $34,677,600.

Securities held by Alleghany Corp., as investments carried in the June 30 balance sheet at cost of $171,730,170 and had an indicated market value of $59,542,106. On Dec. 31, the investments carried at the same cost had an indicated market value of $64,201,417.

Output of World Wheat Reported Well Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wheat production throughout the world, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is now estimated at around 4,345,000,000 bushels, an increase of 510,000,000 bushels over last year's crop, the Department of Agriculture reported in a survey of the wheat situation. The crop in the Northern Hemisphere, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is indicated to be about 3,860,000,000 bushels, an increase of 470,000,000 bushels over last year's harvest.

Total United States wheat supplies are now estimated at 1,094,000,000 bushels, the department said, consisting of a carryover of 154,000,000 bushels of old wheat and a crop of 840,000,000 bushels leaving about 395,000,000 bushels for export and carryover.

With low prices and abundant supplies, the department stated, disappearance during the present season may approximate 3,830,000,000 bushels and carryover on July 1, 1939, on the basis of present crop prospects, would be expected to be about 1,145,000,000 bushels, which would compare with the record carryovers in 1933 and 1934 of 1,144,000,000 and 1,193,00,000 bushels, respectively.

Customers' Debit Balances Increase On N. Y. Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of July customers' debt balances with member firms of the New York Stock Exchange continued the upward trend begun in the preceding month, according to the Federal Reserve Board. The July total of $843,000,000 exceeded June by $89,000,000. The low for recent months was $760,000,000, established in May.

Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts also rose. The July total was $23,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the previous month and an increase of $3,000,000 over the May low.

However, debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts reversed their earlier trend and moved downward $8,000,000 from their June level to a total of $80,000,000, a new low mark within recent years.

Customers' credit balances, free, totaled $284,000,000 at the end of July, an increase of $26,000,000 and $41,000,000 over the June and May totals, respectively. Other customer credit balance items decreased to $82,000,000, a decline of $7,000,000.

Slump Hits Insurance Profits; Turn for Better Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that profits of insurance companies from all sources in 1938 will be less than in 1937, due to reduced volume of underwriting and smaller dividends from investments, according to a survey by Fitch Investors Service.

However, says the survey, the trend of the stock market in the closing months of the year will have much to do with final results, especially in the case of fire companies.

The trend of new underwriting naturally has been toward much lower levels this year than last, influenced by the pronounced slump in practically all classes of industry. There have been fewer new buildings, a less number of workmen in factories and on construction jobs, and smaller sales of automobiles, on which to initiate new policies. And as old policies expire the tendency in such periods is to economize on the amount of renewal.

Home Building an Aid

With industry achieving some measure of recovery, the outlook for fire, casualty and surety underwriting is brightening, the service believes. Fidelity and surety business, however, is reported to have been well maintained throughout the year. New business in fire insurance has been affected since the middle of 1937 by the decline in the building industry. While engineering construction showed an early recovery and has gone ahead of last year's volume, much of it is of a nature, such as streets and sewers, as to mean little or nothing to fire insurance.

The erection of commercial and industrial buildings, a large source of new underwriting ordinarily, remains at extremely small dimensions. Residential work, however, after an extremely low stage last winter, has been recovering substantially and no doubt is of much benefit to underwriters.

Automobile sales are another important influence on the trend of underwriting. The severity of depression was not felt as quickly as in building but has lasted longer, with only moderate relief in sight for the near future. The bulk of insurance, of course, is on old cars, but this also diminishes in hard times.

The effects of smaller underwriting have been cushioned by the fact that practically all insurance companies entered the year with larger amounts of coverage in effect than for several years. This situation is particularly beneficial in fire insurance, where policies generally extend over several year.

Marine More Speculative

Marine insurance, which probably also has felt the effect of a moderate let-down in foreign trade, lately normal level, and are subject to hourly change, according to conditions in various areas. In some instances rates have been so high as to delay shipment of goods, and has become exceptionally speculative on account of the war situation, says the survey. War-risk rates have been multiplied to many times their other factors also have contributed to reducing the number of risks placed, but this is far more than offset by the increases in rates.

In case of continued threats of trouble without actual sea warfare within the immediate future, earnings of marine departments should prove attractive, but of course in the event of actual hostilities these departments would become hazardous, subject to large and sudden losses.In most of the companies where marine insurance is included, it is a minor part of the business, and generally divided between ocean and inland, the latter remaining stable.

Earnings also are affected so far this year by an increase of 1.2 per cent in fire losses, but even if this rate continued through the rest of the year the total would not be excessive, as the trend has been downward for a number of years. Only 1934 and 1935 had smaller losses, and the totals underwritten in those years were lighter than in 1937.

The favorable trends in fire and other losses in recent years have been the result of numerous developments, important among them being safety education in relation to fire hazards, machine operation, and highway rules. Improved building construction, more efficient fire departments and other factors also aid. The reduction of arson and greater ease in the mortgage situations also are factors in cutting fire losses.

Investments Turn for Better

While income from interest on bonds remains steady, with the exception of a few railroad bonds, insurance company income from stocks this year has been considerably smaller than in the past year or two. Some dividends that were passed earlier in the year may be resumed on a small scale just prior to the end of the year, but as a general proposition the latter payments will fall far short of making up the difference.

In view of the current industrial trend, however, it is reasonable to expect a gain in dividend receipts by insurance companies in 1939. This would be particularly important to the fire underwriters.

Liquidating values were severely affected at the end of 1937 by the course of the stock market, and in the early months of 1938 the condition was still worse. Then the sudden recovery in the market late in June changed reductions to slight increases in liquidating values.

Further substantial improvement was interrupted by recent erratic markets. Until international affairs return to more stable basis, liquidating values of insurance stocks will be subject to highly speculative changes, concludes the service.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Polish Seaport Traffic—During July, 1938, 881,020 metric tons of goods were handled at the Port of Gdynia, Poland, the highest figure recorded since the opening of this seaport in January, 1934. Goods traffic at this port during June of this current year totaled 710,911 metric tons, and 795,153 metric tons in July a year ago. Traffic at Gdynia during the first six months of 1938 amounted to 5,321,241 metric tons. At the Port of Danzig, goods traffic during the first half of 1938 amounted to 2,812,500 metric tons valued at about $34,915,000, and Poland's share in the aggregate foreign trade of this port during the period amounted to 32 per cent in volume and 14 per cent in value.

Polish Cotton—Imports of raw cotton into Poland during July, 1938, amounted to 5,689 metric tons valued at about $1,591,440, an increase of 3.1 per cent in volume but a slight decrease in value compared with imports during June. However, compared with the 5,988 metric tons valued at about $2,280,760 imported during July a year ago, the July, 1938, imports recorded decreases of 5 per cent and 30.2 per cent in volume and value, respectively.

Polish Steel—Heavier foreign purchases favorably affected the Polish iron and steel industry during June, 1938, and accelerated the production levels of the blast furnaces, steel furnaces, and rolling mills. Foreign purchases were 32 per cent above those listed for the previous month, chiefly because of heavier orders from Turkey, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Italy, China, Argentina, Costa Rica, Bolivia, and Yugoslavia. The domestic turnover, however, showed a small decline on account of reduced Government orders.

Czech Insulation—The demand for building insulation in Czechoslovakia during 1937 and the first half of 1938 reached an unprecedented high with building activities brisk after several years of slackness. Rigid boards, bricks, and shapes are the types of structural insulating materials most commonly used in Czechoslovakia. Slag, ash, and slag wool are the more widely used fill insulation materials, while coco fiber and slag wool are used to a much lesser extent.

Czech Trade—Czechoslovak foreign trade for the first six months of 1938 showed that direct imports into Czechoslovakia from the United States in the first six months of this year were valued at $17,789,000, compared with $14,248,000 during the like period of 1937. Exports to the United States decreased sharply from $18,039,000 in January-June period of 1937 to $12,422,000 in the like period of 1938, or by 25.6 per cent. In the first half of 1938, Czechoslovakia developed in its direct trade with the United States an import excess of $5,369,000, compared with an import excess of $1,055,810 during the like period of last year.

Czech Steel—The higher level of Czechoslovak iron and steel production reached in May, 1938, was maintained in general during June. However, production figures of pig iron and steel ingots for the first six months of the current year remained substantially below those for the first half of 1937, in which year an abnormally high output which taxed the capacity of the industry was recorded. It is believed that the present level of steel production will be maintained due to the influx of orders, particularly for domestic consumption, and the low stocks now on hand.

German Trade—The unfavorable trend of German foreign trade which has been evident since the beginning of the current year was continued during June, the latest month for figures, with further decline in both imports and exports and another considerable import surplus recorded. Imports of the Old Reich (excluding Austria) were valued at Rm 249,494,000, or 5.6 per cent less than the May figure and 13.5 per cent less than for June, 1937. Exports decreased 5.7 per cent from May, 1938, and 14.4 per cent from the like figure of June, 1937.

German Sales Problem—The lack of new recruits to foreign sales organizations among the present generation in Germany was pointed out in a booklet just written by a German trade expert. It was stated that the business knowledge of the young people trained by German commercial enerprises in the last few years is not of a high quality and is causing far-sighted executives much worry. According to the published report, the chief cause for this condition is the lack of possibilities for young business men to travel and to gather experience abroad.

German Cotton—Raw cotton imports into Germany during the first six months of the current year totaling 265,904,760 pounds, or 577,807 running bales, increased about 16 per cent in volume, compared with imports amounting to 228,383,320 pounds, or 495,592 bales, during the like period of 1937. The value of the imports during the first half, however, declined about 10 per cent compared with the like period in 1937. The increase was attributed to larger imports from Brazil, Egypt, Peru, and the United States.

German Steel—German pig iron production in June, 1938, amounted to 1,508,558 metric tons in comparison with 1,545 062 metric tons during May, 1938, and 1,304,243 metric tons in May, 1937. Steel ingot output during June, 1938, was recorded at 1,838,382 metric tons, against 1,896,764 metric tons in May, 1938, and 1,658,095 in May, 1937. Iron and steel scrap consumption in Germany has reached a record level.

Re-elected

William B. Long

Re-elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Long Re-elected As President Of Boston Exchange

The Boston Stock Exchange, at its annual election, re-elected William B. Long as President for the third consecutive one-year term. Stephen Paine was re-elected Vice-President for the second consecutive year, and Mark R. Hodges was re-elected Treasurer for the fourth consecutive year.

The election was featured by the appointment to the governing committee of a non-member of the exchange, representing the first time in the 104-year history of the Boston exchange that other than a member has been elected to the ruling board.

Lyon Carter, a partner of Estabrook & Co., who is not a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, was elected to the governing committee, term to expire in 1940. Other members elected, terms to expire in 1940, were: Weston W. Adams, John W. Adie, Chandler Hovey, Harry M. Stonemetz and Charles C. Waterman.

Members of the nominating committee for 1938-39 are Constantine Hutchins, chairman; Stanwood G. Bradlee, Hollis Hunnewell, George N. Proctor and Ray E. Southgate.

Bank of France Rate Is Raised

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Bank of France has raised its discount rate from 2½ to 3 per cent.

Two year and 18-month national defense bonds have been advanced to 4½ per cent and 3½ per cent and 90-day treasuries to 3 per cent from 2 7-16 per cent.

The Treasury simultaneously announced an offer of these bills in denominations of 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 francs.

The decree also authorized payment of indemnities for requisitions by means of treasury bills.

Earnings Outlook For Meat Packers More Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outlook for the meat packing industry for its coming fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1 are definitely more promising than at the start of the 1937-38 period. Low inventories, larger beef and pork supplies and a more satisfactory price situation all point to more profitable operating conditions and an improvement in net earnings, Fitch Investors Service states in an analysis of the industry.

"Prices of pork and beef during this current year have been declining steadily, says the survey, "and inventory losses have been incurred in almost every month. Hogs and cattle have been coming to market in subnormal quantities so that operations have been restricted and unit costs have been high.

"The persistent decline of prices, contrary to anticipated developments, has all but removed possibilities of a further serious drop during the coming November-April slaughter period so that unfavorable inventory adjustments do not seem likely. In fact, prospects for generally greater demand for meat during the 1939 fiscal year portend a probable stiffening of prices."

Further, the study points out, the fact that pig and cattle supplies for slaughter will be considerably larger than a year earlier is of even greater significance.

"From the earnings standpoint, these favorable developments are encouraging. The stepping up of processing operations not only will mean a reduction of units costs and a widening of profit margins, but also a good increase in profits derived from by-products, a very important source of income.

"With the current price situation indicating no major adjustment of inventory values, normal operating results may improve to the point where dividend payments could be resumed on the preferred and common shares of several of the leading companies that suspended them during the fiscal year now drawing to a close."

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Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published by

The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Saving Time

Today's 2:50 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	1,226,090
1937 volume to date	296,986,060
1938 volume to date	195,891,663

Selected Stocks Gain Moderately; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—The war fever cooled a few degrees in the stock market today and selected issues retrieved portions of their recent losses.

After a hesitant start, steels, motors, rubbers and specialties were given a lift of fractions to around 2 points. Dealings, though, were slow throughout and prices were under the best near the fourth hour.

Despite the critical situation abroad, Wall Street seemed to feel the door was still open for negotiations between Germany and Czechoslovakia on the Sudetenland and that the stiffer attitude of Great Britain and France might obviate a general outbreak of hostilities.

Accorded support in New York were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Anaconda, Kennecott, Philip Morris, Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, Electric Auto-Lite, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., J. I. Case, Southern Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Lacking rising steam were American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, Sears Roebuck and J. C. Penney.

Advancing on the curb were Aluminum of America, Aluminum Ltd., Chicago Flexible Shaft and Cities Service. Numerous issues in the junior market were unchanged to off a point or so.

Bond Prices Mixed

The trend was mixed in the bond market today in cautious trading, although, toward noon, some of the most active issues gave ground.

These included U. S. Steel 3¼'s, down fractionally, and New York Central 5s, off about 2 points.

U. S. Treasuries, which opened easy, gained some strength later, showing gains running up to 4-32 in maturities most in demand. Some less active issues declined about the same.

The foreign dollar list showed erratic fluctuations. Italy 7s, fairly lively, gained about 3 points. German 7s of '49 dropped more than ½, but in general traders stayed away from issues directly involved in the European crisis. Australia 5s of '55 gained about 4 points. Canada 5s dropped more than a point.

Rails were mixed as a group. Gains of a point or more were registered by Nickel Plate 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s (Oregon) of '77, and the 4½s of '68. Equal losses were shown by Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48 and Central Pacific 5s, while some rails on small sales showed marked declines, including Erie general 6s, down nearly 8 points, and Illinois Central 4s of '52 off more than 4 points.

Some leading industrials were easy. International Paper 6s and Goodrich 4½s were off more than 2 points. Studebaker 6s and Bethlehem Steel 4½s were down about a point.

Grain Prices Drop In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Declines of as much as 1⅝ cents a bushel in wheat prices here at times today reflected returning confidence in some financial quarters that a peaceful solution of the European crisis may yet be found.

December wheat sagged to 65⅞ cents at one stage while May reached 66¾. Frequent small rallies from the early lows occurred but at noon prices were back around 1½ cents below yesterday's close. With December 66 and May 66⅞.

Export business in North American grains was extremely light.

Corn declined with wheat and at noon was about a cent lower, December 50⅝ and May 53.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
1 o'clock* Sept. 27

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.74	$4.75½	$8.2397
France—franc	.0265¼	.0266½	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1690	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2240	.2241	†
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.3945	.3975	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5369	.5335	†
Sweden—krona	.2439	.2453	.4537
Norway—krone	.2378	.2391	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2109	.2124	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0068⅛	.0068¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Czech'vix—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886½	.1886½	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2520	.2540	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4100	.4200	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2760	.2775	.8440
India—rupee	.3531	.3564	.6180
Java—florin	.5367	.5350	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2963	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.1725	.1756	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5500	.5555	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9875	.9925	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015†	.2015†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. †Nominal. *Eastern daylight saving time.

Boston & Maine Deficit In August Is $44,829

Boston & Maine Railroad reports for August a deficit after charges of $44,829. This compares with a deficit after charges of $151,221 in July this year and a deficit after charges of $176,812 in August, 1937.

Operating revenues in August were but 8.71 per cent less than in August last year, while expenses showed a decrease of 16.83 per cent. Ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues was 71.59 as compared with 78.58 in August, 1937. Freight revenue was off 9.35 per cent, passenger revenue showed a decline of 7.52 per cent and mail revenue was off 5.61 per cent.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:50	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	50	50	50	Sep 26
119⅞	119⅜	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	Sep 20
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	9	9	9	— ⅜
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	19	19	19	Sep 24
30	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	7	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅞
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	54½	53½	54	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	Sep 26
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	7	7	7	Sep 23
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	3	8¼	8	8¼	
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 26
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 21
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	16	15½	15⅝	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	9½	9½	9½	— ½
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	5	174	172	173	+2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 26
14⅞	3¾	Allied Mills (⅝e)	5	11	10½	10½	+ ¼
12	4½	Allied Strs	24	9	8¾	9	
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1⅝e)	9	45	44½	44¾	+ ¾
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	Sep 26
3⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	2	2	2	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	16	16	Sep 20
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	5	61	60	60⅞	Sep 26
84¾	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	4	67½	67½	67½	Sep 26
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	5	16	15½	16	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	33	32¾	33	Sep 24
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	93½	93½	93½	+1
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Sep 23
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	3	22½	22	22	— ½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	38	38	38	Sep 22
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	26	16¾	16	16½	— ¼
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111½	111⅛	111⅛	Sep 26
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	Sep 26
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 26
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	7	10	9½	10	+ ½
3⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
20⅝	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	12	12	12	Sep 26
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	15	14½	15	Sep 26
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	8	7½	7	7⅝	Sep 26
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10	9⅝	10	Sep 26
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	20⅝	20¾	20¾	Sep 26
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	40½	38	38	Sep 26
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 26
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 24
8¾	4⅛	Am International	8	6	5¾	5¾	Sep 26
24⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	13	16½	16½	16½	—1⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	3	51	49	49	Sep 26
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	21	31	31	31	+ ⅞
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	30	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	4	28¾	28	28¼	+1¼
37⅜	16⅛	Am P & L $5pf(2½k)	5	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17	9	Am Rad & St S	53	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	18	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	61	61	61	Sep 26
20⅞	15⅛	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 26
18	7⅛	Am Seating	14	14½	13½	14⅛	Sep 26
56¾	28⅜	Am Smelt & R (1¾e)	30	43	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	125	125	125	Sep 26
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55	55	55	Sep 26
34¾	15⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	6	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	2	7⅜	7	7	Sep 24
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
117½	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	100	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 26
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¼	17¼	Sep 22
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	134⅜	133½	134⅜	— ⅛
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	77	76	77	Sep 26
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	79	78½	79	— ¾
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145½	145½	145½	— ½
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Water Wks	14	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
43	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	31	30	30	Sep 26
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	99	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅝
50	29	Ahacon W & C	1	39½	39½	39½	Sep 24
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	8	14	13	13	Sep 26
19	10	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 26
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	23½	22¼	22½	Sep 26
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99	99	Sep 26
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	3	40⅛	39	40	Sep 26
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	8	41	40½	40½	+ ½
11	2¼	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 24
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
71	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Aug 29
73½	56	Assd G 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 26
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	15	29¼	28½	29¼	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	47	46	46	—1½
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	17½	17	17½	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 26
14½	(1½	Atl G & W In pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 26
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Sep 26
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41½	41½	41½	Sep 26
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	52	52	52	—2
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 26
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 26
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	5	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		B					
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	11	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	Sep 24
23⅞	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	3	9¼	8½	9¼	Sep 26
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	Sep 26
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech Aut Pack (4a)	2	105	103	103	Sep 26
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep 21
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	21	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+ ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	45	44	45	+2
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	33	53½	52½	53⅛	+1
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep 26
100½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91¼	90⅜	91⅜	Sep 26
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22½	21½	21½	Sep 22
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(⅛e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	6	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	7	21½	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	5	23½	22¼	22¼	Sep 26
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 26
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	31	15⅞	15	15	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	6	30⅛	29¼	30	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
8¾	4	BrewingCorAM (3¼e)	15	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 26
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	7	9½	9	9	— ½
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	36	30¼	28¾	30¼	+ ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	Sep 26
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	34	33½	34	+ 1⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Sep 21
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	5½	5½	5⅝	Sep 26
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	+1½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	Sep 26
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	
12⅞	5½	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	10	18	18	18	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	28¾	28	28¾	+1½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	11½	11½	11½	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
23½	10	Bush Terminal	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 26
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	7	7	7	Sep 26
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	18	18	18	Sep 26
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	6	15¾	15	15	Sep 26
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	7	7	7	
20⅝	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	15⅛	15¼	15½	
21⅜	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	14	13½	14	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	6	31	31	31	—2½
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 26
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	80	78½	79	+2½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	4	45*	44¼	45	Sep 26
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	31	19	18⅜	18⅞	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	90	90	90	Sep 23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	20	19	20	Sep 26
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	Sep 26
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	8	7	—1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	+ ½
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	5	41¾	41	41¾	— ¼
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	8½	8	8½	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	4	21½	21½	21½	+1
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	+1⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	Sep 26
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	33	30½	33	Sep 24
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	7	9½	9	9	— ½
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	36	30¼	28¾	30¼	+ ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	Sep 26
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	34	33½	34	+ 1⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Sep 21
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	5½	5½	5⅝	Sep 26
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	+1½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	32	32	32	Sep 26
11⅛	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	
12⅞	5½	Bucyrus-Erie	7	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	10	18	18	18	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	3	28¾	28	28¾	+1½
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	11½	11½	11½	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
23½	10	Bush Terminal	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 26
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	7	7	7	Sep 26
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	18	18	18	Sep 26
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	6	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	6	15¾	15	15	Sep 26
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	5	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¾
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	7	7	7	
20⅝	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	15⅛	15¼	15½	
21⅜	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	14	13½	14	+ ¼
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	6	31	31	31	—2½
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 26
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	80	78½	79	+2½
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1½e)	4	45*	44¼	45	Sep 26
106¼	100½	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	31	19	18⅜	18⅞	
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	90	90	90	Sep 23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	20	19	20	Sep 26
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	20½	20¼	20¼	Sep 26
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	7	8	7	—1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	+ ½
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	5	41¾	41	41¾	— ¼
10⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	8½	8	8½	— ¼
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	4	21½	21½	21½	+1
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	19	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	+1⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	Sep 26
48½	27½	Ches Corp (2.20e)	3	33	30½	33	Sep 24
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	7	9½	9	9	— ½
37⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (½e)	36	30¼	28¾	30¼	+ ¾
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	30	30	30	Sep 26
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	34	33½	34	+ 1⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅝	1½	1½	Sep 21
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	2	5½	5½	5⅝	Sep 26
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
37	16¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15½	15½	15½	+1½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

Sees Trade Drop Following War, Then Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A temporary decline in foreign trade and a consequent recession of domestic and industrial activity are likely to be the immediate effects of the outbreak of war, according to the current issue of Calvin Bullock's "perspective," but a pronounced expansion later on is predicted by the review.

Discussing the threat of war as a major element in the determination of current investment policy, the study says:

"Despite a conflict, however, our industry and commerce should in time experience a pronounced expansion, even granting the limitations on foreign credits imposed by the Johnson Act and the restriction of trade with belligerents under the Neutrality Act. It is possible, moreover, that these measures might be modified or repealed under the pressure of a strong public opinion. Our trade with neutral nations would experience a marked expansion, as other important sources of their supply of goods would be shut off and as they, in some instances, would probably buy heavily from us for re-export to belligerents.

"Reduced production and increased demand for economic goods, together with an acceleration of world-wide inflationary tendencies, would inevitably cause a marked advance in commodity prices both in terms of gold money as well as paper, following a probably temporary decline resulting from the dislocation of trade at the outset of the war.

"As regards the behavior of stock prices, the action of our market in 1914 provides a reliable precedent even admitting that domestic conditions are vastly different in many respects today. In July, 1914, a precipitous decline occurred in equity prices and the Exchange was closed. After it reopened in December, share prices quickly regained their previous losses and a steady, though selective, rise set in which, with a temporary interruption upon our entry into the war in 1917, carried stock prices to a level at the end of 1919 more than 100 per cent above that of July, 1914.

"We believe history would repeat itself in this instance. In addition to the selling which would take place as a psychological reaction to the outbreak of war, we may anticipate that our markets would be called upon to absorb heavy liquidation of securities conscripted and sold by foreign governments to establish dollar credits. Thereafter, however, with expanding trade, rising corporate profits and an acceleration of inflationary tendencies, it is probable that at least certain groups of industrial stocks would experience a marked enhancement in market price.

"The foregoing is predicted on the assumption that we are not drawn in. No one should attempt a prediction as to the status of any form of capital if we do become involved."

New York Curb

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Alum Co Am	50	104	104	104	
Aluminum Ltd	150	108	105	108	
Aluminum Ltd pf (6)	50	108	105	108	
Am Cyan B (.60)	300	21	20	21	
Am Invstmt (1.60)	25	22	22	22	
Am Maracaibo	500				
Am Republics (.10e)	100	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Am Superpow	1200	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Am Superpow pf	200	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Ark Nat Gas A	500	10 3/8	10	10 1/8	
Ashland Oil&R (.40)	100	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Asso G&E A	100	4	4	4	
Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	200	3/4	3/4	3/4	
Austin Silver M	200	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Axton-Fis A	20	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Barium Sta Stl	200	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 1/8	
Bath Iron Wks	300	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Bellanca Aircr	500	6	5 7/8	6	
Berk & Gay Furn	100	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	
Berk & Gay Furn pf	50	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Bliss (E W)	200	11 1/2	11	11	
Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	300	36	36	36	
Bluementhal (E)	100	7	6 3/4	6 3/4	
Braz Tr L & P (1e)	100	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	
Brewst Aero (.20e)	400	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	
Brown Rubber	100	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	
Buf N Y&EP pf (1.60)	100	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
Bunk Hill & S	200	14 3/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	
Can Marconi	20	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Carrier Corp	200	18	18	18	
Catalin Am	100	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Cen St El	100	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Cen St El 6% pf	200	3 1/8	3	3	
Chesebrough (4a)	50	112	112	112	
Chi Flex Shaft (4)	50	.62	.61	.62	
Cities Service	500	6	5 1/8	6	
Claude Neon Lts	400	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
Cleve Tract	200	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Colum G&E	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Comwith&So war	100	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Comm P&L 1 pf	25	26	26	26	
ConsCoppermin (1/4e)	200	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	
Cons Stl Corp	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Cosden Petro	2300	1	7/8	1	
Creole Pet (1½a)	600	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4	
Crocker-Wh El M	100	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Crown Drug	300	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Cuneo Press (2)	50	38	38	38	
Darby Pet (1½)	200	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 7/8	
Det Gray Ir (.04)	200	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
DominStCoal	10	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
Draper Corp (5e)	40	58	57 1/2	58	
Durh Hos B	300	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	
Eagle Pich Ld	800	9 1/8	9	9 1/8	
EastG&F 6pf	150	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	
ElBond&Sh	2300	6 1/8	6	6 1/8	
ElPowAs	500	3	3	3	
Elect Share	300	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Electropraphic (1)	100	10	10	10	
Esq-Coron (1.20a)	100	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
Europ El deb ri	100	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Frchild Av (.15e)	200	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	
Fruehauf Trailer	100	15 3/8	15 3/8	15 3/8	
Fire As Phil (2)	20	55	55	55	
Ford M Can A (1)	500	17 1/8	17	17 1/8	
Fuller 4½ pf (4)	25	35	35	35	
Gen Alloys	100	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
Glen Alden Coal (¾e)	1200	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	
Godchaux Sug B	200	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	25	120	120	120	
Gt Nor Pap (1a)	100	28 1/2	28 1/8	28 1/2	
Grumman Air E (1½e)	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Gulf Oil (¾e)	700	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2	
Hecla Min (.15e)	100	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
Hewitt Rub (.45e)	300	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Humble Oil 13/4e)	200	62 3/8	62	62 3/8	
Hygrade Pd	100	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
Imp Oil Ltd (½a.	1200	15	14 1/2	15 1/8	
Ind Pipe L	100	7	7	7	
Ins Co N Am (2a)	50	58	58	58	
Int Pap & Pow war	300	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/4	
Internat Pet (1½a)	700	22 1/2	22 3/8	22 3/8	
Intern Pet reg (1½a)	400	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Inter Radio (.20e)	200	9 1/8	8 7/8	9 1/8	
Inter Utilities	100	5	5	5	
Inter Vitamin (.27½e)	100	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	
Kingston Prod	200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Lake Shore M (4)	100	45	44 3/4	44 3/4	
Lakey Fdy & M	200	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Le Tourneau (1)	100	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	
Lehigh C&N	100	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Lion Oil (1)	600	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
Lockheed Aire	200	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/8	
Long Is L pf (3½)	20	30 1/2	30	30	
Louis L & E (.40)	100	7	7	7	
Majestic Rad & T	400	3/8	3/8	3/8	
Master Elec	200	5 1/8	5	5	
Memph N Gas (.20e)	1000	3	3	3	
Mengel Bumper	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Michigan G & O	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Mid Oil cv pf	100	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Midwest Oil (1)	200	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Miss River Fd (.60)	30	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Nat Baking (¼e)	100	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	
Nat Bellas Hess	100	5	5	5	
Nat Cont (.42½e)	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	
Nat Rub Mch	300	5 1/8	5 1/8	5 1/8	
Nat Transit (.35e)	100	5 1/8	5	5 1/8	
Nlag Hud Pow	800	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	
Nlag Hud 1 pf (5)	75	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	
Nlag Sh Md B	100	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Nies-Bem-P	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Okla Nat Gas pf (6)	200	35	34	35	
Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	100	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	
Pantepec Oil	1100	28 3/8	28 1/8	28 3/8	
Pender Gr B	200	3 1/8	3	3 1/8	
Pennroad (¼g)	500	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	
Phasys Tech (.30e)	100	1	1	1	
Phoenix Sec	100	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 1/4	
Pioneer Gold (.40)	1300	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	
Pitney-Bowes (.40)	200	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Pitts Forg	100	6	6	6	
Pitts Inc (.70e)	100	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Polaris Mng	200	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Powdrell & Alex	600	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 3/8	
Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	25	3	3	3	
Reynolds Inv	200	14	14	14	
Richmond Rad	200	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Rome Cable	100	7	7	7	
Rossia Intl	100	1/4	1/4	1/4	
St Regis Pap pf	25	1/4	1/4	1/4	
Selected Indus	200	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Seversky Airc	400	1	1	1	
Simmons Har & Pt	100	2	2	2	
So Coast (.15e)	200	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
So Penn Oil (1½a)	100	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	20	30	30	30	
So C Ed B pf (1½)	200	27	27	27	
So C Ed C pf (1¾)	100	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Southland Roy (.30e)	100	24	24	24	
St Oil Ky	100	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
St Oil Ohio (1)	100	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
St Pow&Lt	100	19	19	19	
Stand Prod	100	3/4	3/4	3/4	
Stand Sil-Lead	200	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	
Sterling Brew (.10e)	100	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Stroock & Co	200	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Sunray Oil (.05e)	300	9 1/4	9	9	
Tastyeast A	100	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	
Tob Prod Exp(.275g)	175	4	4	4	
Todd Shipyds (3e)	100	55 3/4	55	55 1/4	
Trans-Lux	300	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	
Tubize Chat	100	8 1/8	8 1/2	8 1/2	
Tung-Sol Lamp	1000	3	3	3	
Unit Cig-Wh Strs	500	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Unit Gas	300	3	2 7/8	3	
Unit Lt & Pow A	200	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
Unit Lt & P pf	200	17 1/4	17	17	
Unit Shipyds B	500	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
U S & Int Sec	100	1/2	1/2	1/2	
U S Foil B	100	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	
U S Rub Recl	100	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	200	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
Univ Corp vtc	100	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	
Util P&L pf	50	9	9	9	
Venezuel Pet	200	1/8	1/8	1/8	
Wagner Bak vtc	500	5 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	
Walker Min	500	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Wellington Oil	100	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	100	3	3	3	
Wright Hargr (.40a)	3400	6 1/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	

Noon curb sales, 47,000 shaes.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Ala Pow 5s '46	5	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	
Ala Pow 5s '51	1	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	
Ala Pow 4½s '67	1	79	79	79	
Am G&E 5s 2028	7	106 3/8	106 3/8	106 3/8	
Am P&L 6s 2016	2	75	75	75	
As G&E 5s '50	2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	
As G&E 5s '58	2	27	26	27	
As G&E 4½s '48	1	26	26	26	
As G&E 4½s '49 C	2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
As T&T 5½s '55 A	5	67 1/2			
Can Nor P 5s '53	1	101 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	
Can Pac 6s '42	1	101	101	101	
Cen Ill P S 5s '66 G	5	101	101	101	
Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	16	96	95	96	
Cen P & L 5s '56	11	91 1/2	90 3/4	90 3/4	
Cen St El 5s '48	1	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Cen St PL 5½s '53	1	47	46 1/2	46 1/2	
Cities Ser 5s '69	57	57	57	57	
Cities Ser 5s '50	15	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4	
Cit S Gas 5½s '42	3	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	
Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	1	101	101	101	
Cit S P & L 5½s '49	9	58 1/2	58	58 1/2	
Cit S Pow 5½s '52	9	58 1/2	57	58 1/2	
Commun P&L 5s '57	1	89	89	89	
Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	5	56	56	55	
Del El Pow 5½s '59	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Det C Gas 5s '50 B	1	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
East G&F 4s '56 A	1	68	68	68	
Elec P&L 5s 2030	1	64	64	64	
Fed Water 5½s '54	8	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	
Fla P&L 6s '54	1	90	89 1/2	90	
Gary E&G 5s '44 st	37	90	90	90	
Gatin P 5s '56	2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Gen Pow Securities '40	1	76	76	76	
GenPubUt 6½s '58	1	76	75	75	
Geo Pow 5s '67	1	86	86	86	
Great Nor P 5s '50 st	2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	1	96	96	96	
Ill P&L 5s '56 C	1	89 1/2	87 3/4	89 1/2	
Ill P&L 5½s '57	1	79	79	79	
Ind & Mich 5s '57	1	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	
Int Salt 5s '51	1	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	
Inters Pow 6s '52	1	31	31	31	
Inters Pow 5s '57	1	51	51	51	
Inters Sv 4½s '58	1	69	69	69	
It Sup Pw 6s '43 A	1	37	37	37	
Ky Util 5s '59	1	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	
Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	1	101	101	101	
Lex Util 5s '52	1	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2	
Memph P&L 5s '48	1	91 1/2	91	91	
Metro Ed 6s '53	1	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	
Mid St Pet 6½s48A	1	85	85	85	
Minn P&L 4½s '78	1	94 1/4	94	94 1/2	
Minn P&L 5s 55	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	
Miss Riv P 5s 51	1	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Munson SS 6½s37 ct	12	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Nat P&L 6s 2026A	4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	
Nat P&L 5s2030B	4	74 1/4	74 1/2	74 1/2	
Nebr Pow 4½s 81	1	108 3/4	108 3/4	108 3/4	
New Amst Gas 5s 48	1	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	
N Eng G&E 5s 47	1	51	50 1/2	51	
N Orl P S 6s '49 A	1	81 3/4	80 1/4	81 3/4	
NY&West Ut 4s 2004	10	80 1/4	80	80 1/4	
Nor Con Ut5½s48A	1	104 3/8	104 3/8	104 3/8	
Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	1	44	44	44	
Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	1	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2	
Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	1	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	
Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	1	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	
Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	1	82 1/4	82	82	
Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	1	89 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4	
Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	1	90	89	89	
Phila El P 5½s '72	5	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	
Pitts Steel 6s '48	1	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	
Potomc Ed 4½s '61 F	1	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	23	23	23	23	
Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	1	104	104	104	
Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	4	76 3/4	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Pug SdP&L 4½s'50D	5	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	
Scripps 5½s'43	1	101	101 1/4	101 1/4	
Shaw W&P 4½s'68B	1	101	100	100	
Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
SEP&L 6s 2025 A	1	87	86 1/2	86 1/2	
So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	1	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	
So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	1	103	102 1/2	103	
So Cal Ed 4s'60	1	107 3/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	
SoCnty G Cal 5½s'68	1	104	104	104	
So West L&P 5s'57 A	1	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	
Stand G&E 6s'48 st	1	47	47	47	
Stand P&L 6s'57	1	46	46	46	
Starrett Corp 5s'50	1	32	32	32	
Tenn El P 5s '56	1	81	81	81	
Tex El S 5s '60	1	89	87 3/4	89	
Tex L&L 5s '56	1	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	
Twin CRT 5½s '52A	1	53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	
Unit L&P 5½s '59	1	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	
Unit L&Pr 5½s '52	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	
Utah P&L 6s 2022A	1	106 3/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Virg P S 5½s '46 A	1	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	
Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	1	85	85	85	
Wash Wat Pr 5s '60	1	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	
West Newsp Un 6s '44	1	105	105	105	
West Tex Ut 5s '57A	1	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
W Un G&E 5½s '55A	1	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	
Wisc P&L 4s '66A	1	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	

Foreign Bonds

Cubn Tel 7½s '41 A	1	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Danish Con 5½s '55	10	97 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/4
Danish Con 5s '53	10	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Fin R M BK 5s '61st	6	98 1/4	98	98 1/4
Izarco Hyd El 7s'52	2	42	40	42
PiedEl 6½s'60A	5	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Russ 6½s st '19	4	1/8	1/8	1/8
Terni Elec 6½s '53	1	42 1/2	40	41 1/4
Unit El Svc 7s '56	1	44	44	44

Noon Bond Sales $400,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (wr) Warrants.

Business Proceeding On Even Keel, Says Banking Magazine

NEW YORK (AP)—The October issue of "Banking," in an article by its editor, William R. Kuhns, says "the general disposition of business is to proceed on a fairly even keel, in spite of war worries and several obvious motives for caution."

The magazine is the official publication of the American Bankers Association.

"Frequent evidence of a better working atmosphere between Government and business is helping to build confidence," the article states, "and the inflationary gospel here and abroad is a powerful stimulant."

The depleted conditions of inventories in all lines of trade and manufacturing, the magazine says, "is only one factor in the fourth quarter outlook, but may turn out to be the most important of all." The magazine lists as other favorable factors: "the largest reservoir of capital in the country's history, a long pent-up demand for replacements in industry and in many lines of consumer goods, and the prospect of a vigorous program by the Federal Government through the Export-Import Bank to stimulate trade with Latin-America."

As some of the unfavorable factors, the magazine lists "the burdens of heavy taxation and the threat of higher levies; the growing mass of rules, regulations and red tape hindering the freedom of business; the understandable hesitancy of new capital; some degree of uneasiness about the monopoly investigation; chronic unemployment; a relief problem that grows during prosperity as well as depression. . . ."

Controllers Institute Holds Convention in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The seventh annual meeting of the Controllers Institute of America is being held here Sept. 26 and 27 at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria with Henry C. Perry of Heywood-Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass., president of the institute, the presiding officer.

Subjects of addresses and discussions at the sessions will include the 1938 Federal Revenue Act, the monopoly inquiry, the Fair Labor Standards Act, standardization of accounting principles, the controller's place in a business organization, depreciation policies, and inventory valuation policies.

Among the speakers will be Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act; Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, former chairman of the board of the Tennessee Valley Authority; William W. Werntz, chief accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Thomas Tarleau, legislative counsel to the Treasury Department; and Ellsworth C. Alvord, attorney, of Washington.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market was quiet and orderly today as the London exchange instituted rigid control over prices of so-called gilt-edged issues to prevent panicky selling on war fears. British Government bonds closed 1 to 2 points higher and transatlantic issues were 1 lower to 3 higher. The industrial group was mixed with tobacco and distilling shares in especially large supply, while domestic rails and chemicals moved higher. Central European bonds suffered heavy losses with declines of 2 to 10 points and Far Eastern liens were 1 to 3 down.

Paris—The Bourse closed with an easier tone and prices were mixed. French rentes finished unchanged to 50 centimes higher, Royal Dutch was up 65 and Suez Canal 150. Banking shares sold off with Bank of France stock down 250 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures, after selling more than two pence higher early in the day, reacted on easier North American prices and liquidation in nearby options. Final quotations were 1d to 1⅜d net lower.

B. & O. Loadings Steady

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio reports line loadings for Sept. 24 week of 27,080, practically unchanged from 27,312 in the preceding week, and comparing with 36,308 for the corresponding week last year.

Rock Island Loadings

NEW YORK—Rock Island reports total loadings for the week ended Sept. 24 of 28,655 cars, compared with 23,808 in the preceding week and 38,387 for the similar week a year ago.

Plan to Broaden Scope of Service By Shawmut Bank

The inauguration of a new advertising program in Boston newspapers as a contribtuion to economic improvement in New England is announced by the National Shawmut Bank. The plan is also intended to widen the scope of its services. The advertisements, says the report, will be distinctive for their photographic illustration as well as in the message they convey.

The text of each commercial banking advertisement of the series will emphasize the principle that "banks should be conservative during periods of inflation and stoutly reliable in times of stress," and will point out that "for more than a century, in booms and in panics, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has afforded outstanding protection to its depositors and borrowers."

"We believe that a strong bank can make a definite contribution to economic improvement at this time," says Walter S. Bucklin, president, "by encouraging constructive use of its facilities by sound business concerns, at the same time preserving basic principles essential to sound banking.

"Accordingly, The National Shawmut Bank has decided upon a broad program of action, which includes extensive newspaper advertising. Our purpose is to bring about the maximum possible degree of co-operation between this long-established institution and New England business concerns, with resulting benefit for the public as well."

In addition to commercial banking advertising, the bank has inaugurated a distinctive campaign featuring the services of its trust department.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Holders of Record
Guarantee Co of North America	75c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Nat Fdg Cp, cl A	7½c	Oct. 20	Sep. 20
Nat Fdg Cp, cl B	7½c	Oct. 20	Sep. 20

Increased

Equitable Inv Corp of Mass (Boston)	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 23

Accumulated

Beacon Particip'ns, Inc.			
com A pfc pf	10c	Oct. 5	Sep. 28
Cal-Ore Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cal-Ore Pw 6% pf (27)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cal-Ore Pw 7% pf	$1.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Fenton United Clean & Dy'g 7% pf	$2.75	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Ivanhoe Foods, Inc. $3.50 pf	25c	Sep. 24	Sep. 20
Nor Am Investm't Co 6% pf	$1.50	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Nor Am Investment Cp 5½% pf	$1.37½	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Schumacher Wall Board Corp $2 pfc pf	$1.50	Nov. 15	Nov. 5

Reduced

San Gabriel Riv Imp Co	10c M	Sep. 27	Sep. 26

Initial

Vulcan Cp $4.50 pf	75c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Vulcan Cp $3 con prior pf	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 24

Irregular

Johnson - Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 26
Kahler Corp	$3	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Kendall Refin Co	20c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Univ Winding Co	50c	Sep. 15	Aug. 26

Resumed

Inter-Island Steam & Nav Co, Ltd	10c	Sep. 28	Sep. 21

Regular

Am Prod Co 5% pf	83¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Atlas Accept Corp 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Auto Fin Co (Greenwood, S C) 6% pf	25c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 21
Badger Paint & Hard Stores, Inc	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Balaban & Katz Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Belt RR & Stockyards Co	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 6% pf	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Boston Per Prop Trust (Boston, Mass)	16c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Central Eureka Mining Co	6c	Oct.	15	Sep. 26
Central Eureka Mining Co non cum pf	6c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Chain Store Products C $1.50 conv pf	37½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Collateral Loan Co (Boston, Mass)	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 13
Darby Petrol	25c	S Jan.	15	Jan. 3
Dixie-Home Strs	15c	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 5
Elgin Sweeper Co $2 pfc pf	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fall River Electric Light

O'Conor Appears Likely to Oppose Nice in Maryland

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27 (AP)—Seven men and women, members of a single county delegation to the Democratic Convention, appeared today to have sealed Attorney-General Herbert R. O'Conor's nomination as the party's candidate for Governor of Maryland. Recounts and Maryland's second choice system of voting obscured the result of the primary election Sept. 12 until yesterday.

Members of the Prince Georges County Delegation to the Democratic Nominating Convention tomorrow, they decided last night to swing their seven votes to Mr. O'Conor, thus assuring him more than enough votes to clinch the nomination.

Behind their action was Senate President Lansdale G. Sasscer, farmer-lawyer-legislator, who carried Prince Georges in his own losing gubernatorial bid, gained control of its convention votes and by circumstances held the key to the nomination.

Mr. Sasscer and State Comptroller William S. Gordy, Jr., the two low candidates, will be eliminated on the first two convention ballots. On the third, Mr. Sasscer's delegation will swing its votes to Mr. O'Conor and clinch the nomination for him, making him the Democratic standard bearer against Republican Governor Harry W. Nice in the general election Nov. 8.

Laboratory to Study Products of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Design and equipment of the new $1,000,000 research laboratory to be established in the South, as one of four in the nation, to seek new uses for cotton, cotton seed, peanuts and sweet potatoes were discussed at a Southwide meeting of leaders in agriculture, industry and education in Birmingham recently.

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials, headed by Dr. J. T. Jardine, Director of Research, met with about 50 representatives of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

P. O. Davis, director of extension at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, said the major lines of research to be followed as the initial program for the laboratory claimed chief attention of the conferees. Each product, he said, would be studied chemically, physically and biologically with a view of increasing demand and thereby providing a bigger outlet.

Downey to Confer With the President

GLENDALE, Calif., Sept. 27 (AP)—Sheridan Downey, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, left by plane yesterday for Washington, D. C., reiterating his support of the "$30-every-Thursday" pension plan.

He said he had been invited to the capital to confer with President Roosevelt. The President, during the primary campaign, described the pension plan as "unworkable."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Jewel! Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings 179 Lincoln St., Dept. 1-C. Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore; FREE album, 16 designs; famous Sunshine 21 Christmas folders; costs 50c, sells $1; engraved personal, business line; good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City, Dept. CM.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1, assortment. Gift Wrapping, Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Fitchburg 8-55, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA—Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "EmbossO" ink, sells for $1. Profit 100%. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards, $1. Other assts. Get samples Friendship, 861 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! Smartest new folders, low as 50 for $1, with sender's name. Also 8 fast-selling box assortments. Up to 100% profit. Big money-makers. Free Sample Offer. WETMORE & SUGDEN, INC., 749 Monroe Ave., Dept. BYK, Rochester, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
Rex C. Hodges Inc. 408 E. 1st St. 697-88

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Get biggest line—make more money. Personal Cards Stationery. Box Assortments galore. Liberal commission. 1938 Leader $1 Assortment 21 folders. Your profit 100%. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. Wallace Brown, 225 5th Ave., Dept. 53-C, N. Y.

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Stag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. K-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SACK RAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 130 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 155 E. 93rd (Apt. 3-F)—Two spacious rooms, kitchenette, large closets; in high-class elevator apartment; quiet; all transportation.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1842.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1278

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 308 Lexington Ave. (32nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Opportunities for able students to earn room and board in homes. Call LON. 5771.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent. Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear, 372 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage. Repair. Remodel. Ready - to - wear. 563 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, experienced purchasing foodstuffs, planning menus, directing help for well-established institution. Box X-77, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

GENERAL housemaid, white; Christian Scientists preferred; $10 weekly. Box 262, Hartsdale, N. Y.

IRON WORK

IRON WORK — FENCES
All types of iron work repaired or replaced by experienced men.
BUCKLEY IRON WORKS
Established 1891
110 Fellows St., Roxbury, Boston
HIghlands 7977 Parkway 0849 Bluehills 2129

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mountine and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Two pleasant rooms with meals, in superior home, for winter, central Manhattan, mother and daughter, Canadians, Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box X-79, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Likley—Cool, spacious rooms, nearly opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK, Com. 9162.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 18—Sunny room in quiet home; unusual view; near The Mother Church. KEN. 9320. Elevator.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suites 2-4—Desirable rooms; permanent and transient. COM. 8291. R. PENDEXTER.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Garrison Rd.—Spacious, comfortable room, fireplace; newly furnished and decorated. LOV. 8858.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 15th St., Garden section—Detached house, private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. Bu. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Pleasant, quiet, single, sunshine, comforts, harmonious, refinement; business person. Mornings. Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Spacious comfortable, quiet, light, kitchen privileges, convenient; $5.00 to $10.00 (Davis).

N. Y. C., W. 114th (Columbia)—Sunny room, cheerful, quiet apt.; business woman or teacher. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187, Bingham.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62 — Large, attractive single bedrooms; close Columbia; Juilliard; Drive. MO. 2-2654.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Rd. N. W. (near 18th and Col. Rd.)—Attractive room, single or double. Adams 4574.

ROOMS WANTED

CULTURED woman desires room in refined American family in N. Y. C.; $3.50 weekly. Write Box B-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CARETAKER, all round handy man, drives car; wife, good cook, general housework, no laundry; good references. Write Box A-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXCELLENT COOK; years experience in girls' camp and institutions; HANDY MAN; can do anything; best references. Longwood 2698.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—American, middle-aged, clean character, single; free to travel; knows Florida. Box A-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR or caretaker of country estate; knowledge of dogs and horses; go anywhere. T. Hoffmeister, 2452 44th St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

INTELLIGENT, economical working housekeeper for business people or small family by day or hour; personal references. Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as companion to adult; Protestant home; college graduate; ten years' teaching experience; age 27; good cook; references: G. A. K., 121 Penfield Crescent, Rochester, N. Y.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BEAD RESTRINGING

FOR EXPERT pearl and bead stringing at trade prices, Miss Caldwell, Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Jewellery repairs of all descriptions. Special offer: Real cultured pearl guaranteed necklets, beautifully matched with marcasite clasp complete in case, £1.1.0. CHA. 7054-5.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SOUTHPORT — Board, residence, bed and breakfast; ideal position; every comfort assured. Miss Quirk, 80 Lord Street.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LADY qualified to take care of children from birth can accommodate two in her congenial suburban home. MRS. TRICKETT, 11 Cranmer Road, Didsbury, Manchester.

FLATS TO LET

EDINBURGH—Two rooms and kitchen, etc., furnished; modernised; £5 monthly; long let. Miss Whyte, 85 Great King Street.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely, quiet country; garage, walks, fishing, golf half-hour drive; 4½ gns. weekly. Tel. Milfield 217. Mrs. Grey, Milfield Hill, Wooler.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

E. PRICE & CO., High Grade Dutch Bulbs. Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils, Crocus, etc.; lists on request. 9 High Street, Hanley.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Promenade. H. and C., central heating; bed and breakfast from 5/6, full board from 9/6. Tel. 51589. Highly recommended.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE — Beach hut and tennis near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH 27 Knyveton Road **CHARMANDENE**
A very quiet, comfortable hotel; convenient church, shops, sea; moderate autumn and winter terms. Apply Cutler. Phone 4540.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bournemouth 1180.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 156.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3231.
A. Eastwood, Manageress.

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200.
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H. and C. bathroom every floor, with breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
Tele., Western 2885/6

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

LONDON—PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, W. 2
Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns., single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Pro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616. Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London.

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5023
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **QUEENS GATE HOUSE**
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226.
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. Single: £7.7s. double. 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Rd.
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort. Tel. Jes. 906

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A.A., R.A.C.; Lift; Orchestra; Dancing; Tennis; Golf; Bathing; Garage. Telephone 4141: Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms, available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76.

TORQUAY
Chillingworth Private Hotel
BELGRAVE ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea. Hot and Cold water throughout. Terms from 3 gns. Tel. 2185.

TORQUAY—EDENHURST
Magnificent position facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly. Telephone 375911
Telegrams, Edenhurst, Torquay.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet, homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

Weston-Super-Mare Somerset
Welbeck Private Hotel
Marine Parade
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lights in All Bedrooms. *Special Winter terms. Garages near.* E. STRAY, Proprietress. Phone 958

WIMBLEDON, London, "CLEVELANDS," Church Rd. WIM. 2436—Beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND tennis courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters, Wimbledon School of Golf.

Worthing TEL. 326 **Clear View**
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Special winter terms. Warmly recommended. Garage adjacent. Sept. from 3½ gns. inclusive.

WORTHING — Aller House Private Hotel. Central position; all modern comforts; near Christian Science church; terms from 2½ guineas. 'Phone 1749.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place. Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

SWITZERLAND

PENSION-FAMILLE, LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND—Students or paying guests received in pleasant villa; garden; large sunny rooms with balconies; view of mountains and lake; facilities for learning French; terms from Fr. 230.- to Fr. 250.- monthly.
MMES. GAUTSCHY
Florimont 28, Lausanne

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORFOLK HOTEL
Near Station. Every Comfort. Moderate Terms. Phone 3200. P. O. Box 157, Maritzburg.

England

ACCRINGTON

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
54 BLACKBURN ROAD TEL. 3125

BIRKENHEAD

GRAHAM'S
231 GRANGE ROAD
Phone BIRK. 5113 Opp. Robb's
CARPET SQUARES
FITTED CARPETS
LINOS FITTED FREE

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

Choose MASCOT Shoes for
STYLE COMFORT LONG LIFE
Agents for
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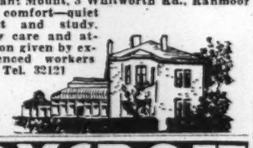

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Emmaline and Susabet

A Story for Children

It was early autumn. Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's very intelligent hens, stood at the henyard gate looking toward the house where any minute Farmer Ben might come out.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The bee has quit the clover.
The children must be off to school.
The summer days are over."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The leaves upon the trees
Will soon be blowing here and there
Whenever there's a breeze."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"And soon the bears will creep
Into their cosy hollow trees
To have their winter sleep."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I've heard some folks declare
That is their way. But as for me,
I've never seen a bear."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"No more have I, my dear.
But that's because there are no bears
For us to see round here."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"A bear I'd like to see.
From what I've heard, a bear I think
Is bigger than a bee."

There were, of course, many things in the world that Emmaline and Susabet had never seen, but only heard of, and they often talked about such things while waiting for Farmer Ben to open the henyard gate and let them out.

Most hens, Farmer Ben wouldn't have let out, because then he would have had to shoo them in again. But when he let Emmaline and Susabet out he knew that they would take a walk and be home again before sunset, when he would let them into the henyard. Farmer Ben never had to shoo Emmaline and Susabet.

Said Susabet to Emmaline.
"Oh, very much I'm sure.
A bear is bigger than a dog.
Yes, twice as big or more."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Some dogs are pretty wild.
But most of those we meet about
Are gentle as a child."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I guess it's so with bears.
If no one ever bothered them
They'd mind their own affairs."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I do not greatly care
To see one. There are other things.
I'll do without a bear."

Farmer Ben was coming along the path from the kitchen door, swinging his bunch of keys round his finger and humming a tune. He hummed so loud and clear that Emmaline and Susabet would hear him.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I recognize that tune.
I don't remember what it's called,
But I will pretty soon."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It's that 'Last Rose of Summer.'
I do so like to hear him hum
He's such a perfect hummer."

Daily Anecdote

"The Walking Bible"

In the early days of Alabama one of its most interesting and respected citizens was an aged minister, Father Shebane, who, because of a profound knowledge of the Scriptures, was called "The Walking Bible."

One day when court was ready to open it was discovered that the Bible used in swearing in jurors and witnesses was missing, and another copy was not readily available. Glancing through the courthouse window, the judge caught sight of the venerable minister and exclaimed, "There is Father Shebane. He has the Bible in his heart. Let the men lay their hands upon him and be sworn."

Thus was the venerable preacher pressed into service, the act being performed with appropriate seriousness, with no sacrilege being intended, and none committed.

The Golden Rule

To my mind, the best and most faultless character is his who is as ready to pardon the rest of mankind, as though he daily transgressed himself; and at the same time as cautious to avoid a fault as if he never forgave one—Pliny the Younger.

Airplane View of Niagara Falls

Hugh Clarke, President of the Toronto Monitor Club

The Famous Falls Taken from the Canadian Side.

What They Say

Taste

"Taste rights itself like a good ship buffeted by wind and wave."—Ivor Brown.

Fine Distinction

"Jazz has its place for dancing, but do not call it music."—Sir Henry Wood.

Here's Hoping!

"I think we shall very soon see the last of the so-called 'Glamour Girl.'"—Mary Pickford.

Treasures

"Treasures in life are those things we see through enlightened intelligence."—Ruth Collins.

'I Can Take It'

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Obeying Orders

During Fleet exercises, a small floating object passed one of the battleships, and the officer of the watch asked the lookout what it was.

"Only a piece of wood, sir," came the reply.

"What!" roared the officer. "Only a piece of wood! How do you know there isn't a submarine under it? Don't you know your duty yet? You're there to report everything you see, not to think!"

A short time passed and then the look-out hailed the officer.

"Nine seagulls passing overhead in formation," he shouted.—Answers.

Had to Repeat

The small boy was taking part in Children's Day exercises. He was only seven years old and recited so well that he was encored.

"Well, Harry, and how did you get on?" asked his proud father when he returned home.

"Why, I thought I had done it all right," replied Harry, "but they made me do it again."—Montreal Star.

Hands Off

Robert was sorely puzzled by the following question asked in an arithmetic examination: "If one horse can run one mile in a minute and a half, and another horse can do the same distance in two minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead if they ran a race of two miles at their respective speeds?"

He thought for a moment, and then he saw a way out.

"I regret to say, sir," he wrote, "that it is against my principles to have anything to do with horse racing in any form.

He passed.—Grit.

It's a Long Wait

"Waiting for a trolley car, buddy?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, I'd be the last man to interfere with anybody's fun, but this trolley line stopped running in 1929."—Long Beach Press Telegram.

We Know the Kind

"Anything the matter with the car?"

"Well, there's only one part of it that doesn't make a noise and that's the horn."—Wall St. Journal.

Webster's Way

Daniel Webster had little appreciation for public men who were willing to permit the indiscriminate use of their names and influence to causes regarding which they knew little or nothing. He felt that any cause worthy of a person's support was worthy of his careful, painstaking investigation.

The statesman was once asked to speak on a matter of great importance, but refused, saying he was too busy to master the subject under discussion.

"But a very few words from you," he was told, "would do much to awaken public attention."

"If there be so much weight in my words," replied Webster, "it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject until my mind is thoroughly imbued with it."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

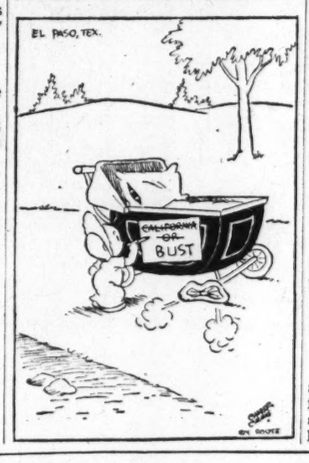
Withdrawing an Amendment to Bylaws

Question: After notifying the membership by mail of a proposed amendment to the bylaws, the board, who proposed the amendment, learns that it would be inexpedient. The board therefore wishes to withdraw the amendment. May the board, through its chairman, who also presides at membership meetings, state the board's wish at the meeting, and ask for a two-thirds vote to support it, and so dispose of the question? Or should the membership consider the amendment in the usual manner, and exercise its privilege of adopting or rejecting it?

Answer: The request of the board is equivalent to request for permission to withdraw a motion, and since the membership has the right to adopt or reject the motion, it has the right to grant this permission. It needs only a majority vote to grant permission to withdraw the motion. Or it may be allowed by unanimous consent. After the chair states the request of the board and the reasons for it, it would be in order to ask: "Is there objection to granting this request for permission to withdraw the motion?" If there is no objection, the permission is allowed. If there is objection, it may be put to a majority vote, without discussion.

A majority is sufficient to grant permission to withdraw a motion, even though the motion is to amend the bylaws, since the effect is the same as rejecting the motion, and it is within the power of less than a majority to defeat a motion to amend the bylaws. If the members decline to grant the request of the board, which is their privilege, the question on adopting the amendment must be stated, discussed, and put to vote.

Little Chauncey



Not a Snake!

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

A Shrub Found in the Valley of Kashmir, India, Reveals a Striking Resemblance to a Live Snake.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: In an effort to curb jay-walkers, a fence has been built in Times Square. This is the first time Broadway has even seen this old-fashioned type of picket.

Punch ©: Thermometers are now used by up-to-date restaurant chefs to test soup temperatures. This does away with the old rule-of-thumb method employed by waiters.

Humorist: A correspondent says he lent his garden-roller to a neighbor six weeks ago and hasn't seen it since. He should keep on hoping. It's quite possible the fellow will forget to return it altogether.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Beauty stylists agree that the pompadour is again "the utmost in smartness," and plus a ribbon it can do for a hat.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Even when a woman does take a back seat, she makes it a commanding position. Ask the husband of any rear seat driver.

Detroit News: A concrete of a new type dries hard in five hours, and neighborhood dogs expecting to leave tracks in the same must hurry.

Quotation for Today

TODAY God gives us another chance.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

England Aids Ireland

Dublin

The Irish, particularly the Irishmen of Dublin and vicinity, take great pride in their Abbey Theater; and well they might, for the fame of its productions has traveled round the world.

It is now just 40 years since this artistic institution was founded; and to commemorate the occasion, the management held a festival of two weeks' duration this summer.

The first idea of such an enterprise was hatched, it might be said, from a conversation between William Butler Yeats, the poet, and that other gifted Irish wit and dramatist, Lady Augusta Gregory, in 1898. Yeats had expressed a deep wish for a playhouse in which his own poetic dramas might be performed. Each agreed, however, that funds were lacking. Though, later, it was arranged that a brief spring season might be given to Celtic plays, with the purpose of discovering talent for acting.

An English woman, Miss Horniman, who had successfully established a theater in Manchester, after witnessing performances of the Dublin players, told them that if they would co-operate by keeping together as a band of players and continue to do as good work as she had seen done by them, she would provide and equip a small theater in Dublin, and maintain it free of charge for a period of years until they became independent.

And so the real fairy godmother of the great Irish National Theater was a generous English woman.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Present-day politics recall an old political party:

PAR "*TYXZ-YXPAJYKL," M LRNORP QXSJPJNMS QMOPU ZAJNA VMBXORC *MDROJNM-YJLD, REJLPRC QORBJXFL PX PAR *NJBJS *ZMO.

Four Musicians

The names of four famous musicians are hidden below. Definitions are given for words which should be substituted. Then, one word, plus the other, will give you a phonetic version of the musician's name:

To exhibit PLUS a baking dish.
Footwear PLUS a masculine name.
To shout PLUS to disparage.
Small particles PLUS skill or craft.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A D G G I N R

What Is the Size?

A hall of 90 square yards can be paved with 720 rectangular tiles of a certain size. But if each tile were 3 inches shorter and 3 inches wider, it would require 748 tiles. What is the size of each tile?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms, today, to be paired off in the usual way:

1	produce	retard	
2	mollify	clarify	
3	cleanse	waste	1
4	interrogate	sell	
5	perplex	oppose	
6	quicken	admit	
7	elevate	soil	
8	indorse	answer	
9	revoke	raze	
10	redeem	provoke	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Toothbrush Holders

A man we know has earned money by making novel toothbrush holders for children, which he sells from door to door.

These bright and attractive holders are easily turned out with the use of a jigsaw and a little paint. His original designs are many: A figure of a Dutch boy with arms stretched out in front, holds a toothbrush in each hand; a little bird figure holds a brush under each wing; a gray elephant carries a brush on his back.

These holders sell readily at 50 cents each, which allows the man a fair profit.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The "Know-nothings," a secret political party which favored Americanism, existed previous to the Civil War.

Four Musicians: Show PLUS pan (Chopin), shoe PLUS Bert (Schubert), cry PLUS slur (Kreisler), motes PLUS art (Mozart).

Letter Juggling: Grading, niggard.

What Is the Size?: 9 inches x 18 inches.

Fun With Antonyms: Produce—waste; mollify—provoke; cleanse—soil; interrogate—answer; perplex—clarify; quicken—retard; elevate—raze; indorse—oppose; revoke—admit; redeem—sell.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So What?*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE — BUDDY AND I SAW YOU COMING FROM THE RIVER THE OTHER DAY
YES ... I FIND THE RIVER VERY INTERESTING
I MEAN — THE POINT IS — YOU SEEM TO BE DOING SOME KIND OF WORK
I THINK EVERYONE SHOULD BE ENGROSSED IN SOME SORT OF WORK — IT IS A RELIEF FROM THE MONOTONY OF MERE EXISTENCE
BUT...
WE SHOULD ALL FIND OURSELVES CAPABLE OF MORE THAN WE DO — SO THAT WE LIVE ON A SCALE OF EVER INCREASING PRODUCTIVENESS ... !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A "Fish" Story*

By CARMACK

FISH
"Huh! So that's what broke up our cat beauty contest!" I thought as I saw the cats following a fish wagon down our alley!
"Well," I said to ol' Togo, "If they are more interested in fish than they are in winning a beauty contest, why should we care?"
And care we didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Detective Drake Triumphs Again*

By THE HAGERS

IN DRAKEVILLE'S LIBRARY I FIND THICK BOOKS THAT WILL IMPROVE MY MIND.
AND FROM THE FICTION SHELF I TAKE THE LATE BOOK ON DETECTIVE DRAKE.
BY HIM GREAT MYSTERIES ARE SOLVED. THE CHARACTERS ARE ALL INVOLVED.
TO LEARN WHICH ONE HE APPREHENDS, I PEEK TO SEE JUST HOW IT ENDS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christian Nations

THE nations are not Gadarene swine, running down a steep place into the sea, although an observer might easily assume that a demon of hate and self-destruction had entered into them.

With 46,000,000 men arming to kill each other in a conflict where none could win; with heads of governments recklessly inciting wrath and threatening a world catastrophe over differences they do not define; with millions seeking to fix blame for trouble rather than stop it; with radio, press and plane turned already to evil rather than good ends; with all the power and ingenuity of men and machines preparing for the plunge—truly the nations appear possessed.

Yet these are, after all, nations of Christian men and women. They have the power to save themselves and have reached an extremity which should impel them to use it. They have been taught to worship a God of love and peace. They desire the frightfulness and futility of war no more for their neighbors than for themselves. If they stop to think they realize that no dream of national grandeur, no selfish claim of power, no theory of racial supremacy is worth a war.

Many of them have proved that they can love their supposed enemies. Many of them know that whatever the seeming appearance of evil and material might the spiritual power of good can prevail. Even the fiery and impetuous Peter learned to say, "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren . . . not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing."

The Christian nations have learned that lesson inperfectly. But surely it should be easier now to see that love and compassion, practical expression of the truth that God is Love, will solve more problems than any resort to hating and killing. Even a small awareness of this truth will save the nations today. The Christian nations need not act like Gadarene swine; they can cast out the demon, and be again in their right mind.

An Elusive Disagreement

MORE than ordinary sacrifices of "face" by the governments on either or both sides of the German-Czech dispute would be tolerated, even welcomed, by the peoples of the world. The points of disagreement are so much less considerable when compared with the possibilities of agreement that negotiations should be extended at almost any sacrifice of mere diplomatic prestige.

From available reports one gathers that Reichsführer Hitler's Godesberg memorandum pushed the lines of disputed territory farther into Czechoslovakia than the British-French plan would have done.

Likewise the methods to be followed were not expected by the British and French to place German troops in physical possession of the territory before the completion of the transfer under orderly and peaceful processes of international agreement.

Further the German demands that the Sudeten territory be handed over with all economic values intact but without compensation to Czechoslovakia by Germany no doubt was a disagreeable surprise—it would mean that Czechs and others wishing to leave the Sudetenland for areas where they could continue to live under a liberal regime would be forced to leave their property behind them, as Jews have been forced to do who felt themselves unable to go on living under the anti-Jewish regime in Germany.

Then there is also the question of German support for Polish and Hungarian claims.

Yet both Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler stress the willingness of both the British and German Governments to adhere to the original plan for transferring the Sudetenland. If there were generalities in that plan, or any room for misunderstanding as to the way in which it was to be carried out, surely in that very misunderstanding is a reason to proceed further with negotiations. Neither the British and French leaders nor the German Führer can relish the possibility of having to look back over the destruction of a general war with knowledge that it could have been avoided if only each side had understood the other more completely.

Twenty-five Years

THE story of improving government sometimes seems to lack dramatic appeal. Reform often comes slowly. First, there is an idea for the application of some item of efficiency and economy. Then the idea becomes a report. Then it goes into the work sheet or becomes a law. By the time it becomes effective, it is an old friend and appears to have been with us always.

Something of the same aspects seem to attach to the agencies of good government. So entrenched has the city-manager idea become in 466 cities in four nations, and so familiar has the wise theory and effective practice of city management become that it scarcely seems possible the movement is but twenty-five years old.

There is definite encouragement in recalling that just a quarter of a century ago the city managers were but eight in number, and found that their greatest obstacle lay in gaining an attitude of open-mindedness on the part of citizens toward their movement. But those eight men had vision. They promptly rejected a title for their organization that would appear to limit their endeavors to the United States and proudly adopted the all-inclusive name, International City Manager's Association.

This week, as city managers celebrate in Boston their silver anniversary, it is pleasant to turn our thoughts from the vast mountain of what remains to be leveled, and view from today's perspective all that has been done since that first meeting in 1914.

Archie the Alligator

ARCHIE, a ten year old alligator, who is a resident in Brighton's Aquarium, recently distinguished himself by a feat, which, besides providing him with some publicity in the London Press, is not, one feels, without significance. Archie was hungry. So, having extricated himself from his tank, he traversed no less than 150 yards of winding corridor, and reached at last his destination—the employees' messroom. What a lesson in etiquette to his tribe! Formerly,

> A crocodile
> Upon the Nile,
> Annoyed at getting thinner,
> Asked podgy James
> To tea and games,
> And made him stop to dinner;

but, today, the eminent Saurian, such as Archie must now be considered, is acutely aware of the conventions. Correctly attired—if not in a white tie, at least in a tailed coat—he delights to submit himself to the more formal rules of the messroom.

It appears that, owing to some prejudice, Archie was not admitted to membership of the mess; and, naturally, he was upset. One hopes, all the same, that the staff will not entirely fail to perceive the delicate compliment to their example and influence, and that they will look with an understanding eye upon the aspirations of Archie.

Labor Peace in Sweden

AMONG the important points that stand out in the report of President Roosevelt's special commission to study industrial relations in Sweden, a number have significant application in the United States.

For instance, the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions includes both craft unions and unions of the industrial type. They get along together, sometimes negotiating jointly with employers, and inter-union disputes do not cause any serious stoppages of work.

The Swedish Employers Federation long ago decided, according to the report, "that the course of events provided sufficient ground for the recognition of trade unions and the regulation of conditions of employment by collective agreement." Meanwhile, workers recognized "the employers' right to manage the undertaking and to engage and dismiss workers without regard to whether they were union members or not."

The commission found no instances of the closed shop or of the check-off, yet a very large proportion of the workers are union members, and employers no longer try to break down union organization but prefer to negotiate with responsible groups.

"The entire process of collective bargaining is voluntary," the commission continues, "and both workers and employers prefer this method to any kind of compulsion on the part of the Government or even to arbitration." A labor court exists for the interpretation of existing contracts and Government conciliators or arbitrators are placed at the disposal of the parties in industrial disputes just as the United States already has its Federal and State conciliation services.

So far as governmental machinery goes, the United States has all that Sweden finds necessary. That under these circumstances one nation has peace where the other has strife illustrates what was said in connection with the report on British labor conditions—namely, that the essential element is the spirit of accommodation and co-operation between capital and labor. Sweden went through a period of contests over labor organization thirty years ago. The fact that she has solved her problem indicates that America can solve hers.

A COMSTOCK, N. Y., man is said to have invented a "double barreled" fountain pen which is so arranged that by turning a valve the user can switch from red to blue ink. Well, that sounds like a simple solution for financial problems.

Democracy's Liabilities

Book News of the Day

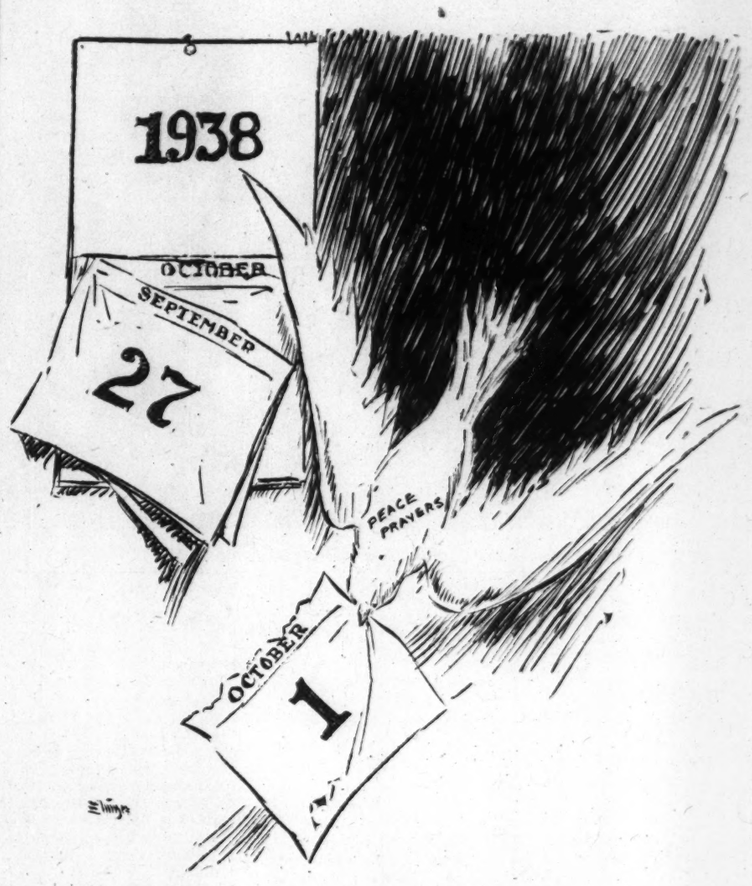
MUCH is being written and published which, if it were accepted at its face value, would tend to make the fearful more afraid. Profound students of political and economic trends, like Dr. George S. Counts in his THE PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, (New York. John Day, $3.00) take little pains to reassure us that by a wise and complete return to those precepts and practices once regarded as sound we can avert the dangers which seem to beset democratic institutions, a free government, and moral practices in politics and government.

In his interesting book Dr. Counts does, however, challenge the good faith of Americans and inspire a desire to recapture and repossess that which many feel is rapidly slipping away. But the dangers which he sees are not the red flag of revolution. The weapons of violence, he says, are all in favor of an economic aristocracy. Against these he arrays, in the hands of thinking and courageous men and women, the only weapon they possess or hope ever to use effectively. This is the ballot. Supporting this armament are, he finds, immense cultural assets. The question, perhaps still undetermined, is what use we are to make of these.

With the exception of those who have become convinced that there must be a radical departure from recognized and established practices of democratic government in the United States, the brief of Dr. Counts in support of his thesis that the American system of checks and balances is designed to thwart any expression of the popular will bids fair to bring a strong rebuttal. He seeks to justify his courageous premise by declaring that the system of checks and balances operates to reverse, through the machinery of government, victory won at the polls.

With utter candor, though guilelessly it would seem, he cites in support of his argument the defeat of a portion of the President's program in the first year of the present administration. He professes to assume that the issue upon which this defeat was experienced was "along lines already laid out and understood by the people." This, clearly, was the Court issue. He lays the burden of defeat upon what he terms the "aristocracy." In this he includes the newspapers, columnists, commentators and public relations counselors, as well as members of both houses of Congress who were influenced to defy those who attacked the judiciary. To these defenders he attributes the responsibility of "paralyzing the machinery of government." How many among those who read the book will agree with Dr. Counts when he declares: "But the system of checks and balances, of separation of powers, can only be regarded as a serious liability by all who would employ the democratic process in achieving fundamental economic reform"? F. L. P.

To Save the Day



The Other Side of the Fence

THERE is an old saying, "The pasture always looks greener on the other side of the fence." Farmers are a sensible and practical people who generally have a sound foundation for their traditions and proverbs. They know that you can put a cow in the finest pasture in the world and still she won't be 100 per cent satisfied. There may be rich clover, alfalfa, blue grass, or timothy up to her knees—yet if there is a patch of poor grass across the fence she will try every trick her ingenuity can devise to leap that fence or force her way through it.

That trait is not confined to cows; individuals suffer from the same urge, and I am one of them. The grass on the other side of the fence always looks lusher than that which I am munching at any given time. For example, for many years I have been engaged in newspaper or magazine work—some reporting, some editing, most of it routine requiring strict attention to details. In such a rut, or what I considered a rut, I have envied those fellows with the soft jobs—the movie critics, the drama and book editors, the real estate editors, and so on. Just think of the life of a movie critic—seeing all the latest pictures at no cost, then returning to the office to write pieces about them! Why, a man ought to be willing to pay for such a sinecure! Here am I, virtually chained in a galley; there is the movie critic, carefree as a lark, with nothing to do but watch fantasy in celluloid! So my thoughts ran.

Well, the other day I had a chance to taste the grass on the other side of the fence. The movie critic of the magazine on which I am employed went on vacation for two weeks, and all of us about the news desk were wondering who would substitute for him, thereby getting what amounted to an extra vacation. Suddenly the managing editor's secretary came back to me and said I was wanted in the front office. When I got there the boss looked up and asked:

"Ever do any movie reviewing?"

"Well, er, not exactly," I replied, "but I know good pictures from bad."

"Fine," he said, "you're a pretty versatile guy, so go back there and do the pictures for a couple of weeks."

I went out, elated. I wanted a rest, and here it was—a dream come true!

On Monday morning I sat down at the movie desk, very chipper. I picked up Variety and the other trade papers, to steep myself in motion-picture lore. I opened the mail and drew forth reams of publicity handouts. I fiddled around with other minor chores until noon, then prepared to go out for lunch and to take in a good Broadway movie on one of the batches of passes I found in the desk. Just then the telephone rang and I picked it up.

"—— Studio calling," said a voice. "We're having a critics' preview of —— at 1:30."

"Fine," said I, "just what I've been waiting for."

The phone rang again:

"—— Studio calling. We're having a preview of —— at 3:30."

That wasn't so good, two movies in one afternoon, but I figured I ought to be able to stand it, considering the number of double bills I had endured. So I took them in and went home, prepared to start writing next day. But there was no writing the next day, nor even the next. As soon as I got to the office the phone would begin to jangle—preview here, preview there, still pictures offered for use. A magazine publishes under an advanced date, and if it waits for a regular theater opening it is behind the times. Hence its reviewer must attend the private screenings given in the offices of the large film companies and do his writing when he gets a chance—which in my case meant at night, when other people had gone home to relax or enjoy themselves—at the movies.

The long and short of it was that I worked harder in those two weeks than for a good while. I was new to the task, of course, and if on it all the time would soon have things systematized so the job would work out pleasantly. But even so I found that the pasture was no better on the movie reviewer's side of the fence than on my own, and when our critic returned I apologized for any thoughts I had ever nurtured about his job being a bed of roses. I returned to the news desk and was glad to get there. I was cured, and you couldn't give me another job right now. But—well, you know, sometimes I think I wouldn't mind being a baseball writer: nothing to do but watch the boys pole them out for a couple of hours in the afternoon, then write a piece about it and go home. . . . And think of those trips to Florida for spring training! C. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

In Time of Trial

By Frank L. Perrin

AMONG those of an older generation there has existed, unquestionably, some doubt as to the reliable and resisting material, particularly mental and spiritual, of the younger people of today. Since the world holocaust which began in 1914 and continued for four long years, the ranks of active workers and doers have virtually been repeopled. The boys and girls of twenty years ago are now the men and women upon whom the larger and heavier responsibilities and burdens are being imposed. Upon their strength, their fortitude, their ability to meet and master daily or extraordinary emergencies, and their wisdom in solving the unexpected problems which arise, rests, it may be, the issue between success or failure, surrender or defeat.

In America, at least at the moment, the emergency is not one immediately threatened by war. In New England, within the week past, a major disaster has been wrought by winds and floods. The losses have been tremendous, both in human life and property. The extent of the damage could not have been imagined an hour before the force of the hurricane was felt. Even now it cannot be more than roughly estimated. The marks and scars, like those left by war, will remain for years as reminders of the bitter conflict with the elements.

But out of this confusion and material destruction there has arisen, as we realize when we stop to appraise it, a new constructive force upon which all may rely now and in the days to come. From tribulation and threatened discouragement there has emerged, in the brackets embracing a dependent and more or less irresponsible contingent of youth, a virile and responsible youth ready, though perhaps not adequately equipped, to carry on against almost overwhelming odds. The demands of the hour were necessary to reassure us all that man's opportunity comes in times of great emergency.

As this satisfying assurance is gained it may be that the elders may be able to put aside some of their misgivings and emotional worries concerning the larger and more important things of life. These have caused many to be fearful lest the younger men and women, accustomed to the modern conveniences of travel, the comforts of homes, the consideration shown them in office and factory, may have become less resourceful and less dependable than they might have been had they been reared under a stricter and more strenuous discipline and environment.

Perhaps these same elders, among them the parents and tutors, the veteran defenders of the faith, whether of religion or politics, have looked ahead somewhat too apprehensively, concerning themselves meanwhile with the traditions of the past and the little things of the present, always with the preconceived conviction that what is to be accomplished properly must be undertaken and completed according to plans and specifications approved by those of experience. Now, as the scene is surveyed, it may appear that much has been left undone that might, by greater wisdom and clearer foresight, have been accomplished.

So we come to the realization, after all, that the elders, the sages, the teachers and preachers, the erudite, the wise of today, were the students, the apprentices, the boys and girls of yesterday. Years do not of themselves bring wisdom or understanding. Age has no patent-right to or monopoly of discretion and capability. In the vast woods and forest sections of New England which last week were swept by treacherous testing winds not all the old and seasoned oaks and elms successfully defied the storm. These, unless they were sound at heart and firmly rooted in deep soil, fell in the path. But the younger trees were put to the same test. The same weaknesses were fatal, the same strength sufficient.

Along the road stretching out before us there are, let us rest assured, many trials and experiences which will demand of us all that we have to give. It may be that we will be better prepared for these if we have gained confidence and courage in the trials endured.

The Wide Horizon

The Press in India

By Lieut. Col. C. O. Mosse
Late of the Indian Army

LONDON

THE press in India falls, broadly speaking, into two main divisions—the vernacular and the English press. The vernacular papers, reaching as they do many millions of people and printed in a dozen different dialects, help to formulate the policy of many millions of voters and are necessarily the most important with the electorate.

However, the English newspapers produced for the benefit of the European and English-speaking Indian carry very much more weight in the counsels of the country.

Between these two sections lies an apparently unbridgeable gap politically and it is in the field of sport mainly that they touch common ground.

Politically the vernacular papers are entirely national in their outlook and their policy varies from advocating Dominion status at the most moderate, to complete independence and the eviction of all British officials and interests.

The British press caters mainly for the official element which constitutes the preponderating number of its readers. It is the spokesman for the Government and seldom contains what is recognized in other countries to be the healthy criticism of an opposition party and press. Extremely conservative in outlook, the papers published in English are slow to recognize the constitutional development of the Congress party as the National party of India.

Sir Ralph Griffiths, Governor of the North West Frontier Province, recently stated it to be his belief that the Congress party now in power in the N. W. F. P. is endeavoring to use powers conferred upon it by the new constitution, for the welfare of the Province and its people.

This is a great advance and indicates a new sincerity of purpose which inspires hope for the future and the belief that, as administrative experience and responsibility increase, the present avowed policy of the exclusion of all British interests may undergo gradual modification.

It is at least time that the Congress party came to be regarded as a National party and not as a gang of revolutionaries, as is so often the case.

The Services are by regulation not permitted to correspond with the press and all will recognize the necessity to all countries of guarding their official secrets. This applies no less strongly to Britain and its Dominions than to other countries. In India the weight of official opinion is so overwhelming that it is difficult for any critical opinions or views other than the official Government one to gain admission to the English papers.

England has no parallel, for the bulk of middle class readers demand sound common sense, whether critical or otherwise.

India is well launched on its voyage to responsible Government but its officials and people need to learn to be homogeneous. It is too late to hold back, even for those few diehards who would wish to do so, and the policy which best fits the present situation is to give generously and to work for a more homogeneous social side to Indian life, so happily illustrated in many of the Indian States.

For years the educated Indian has resented more than anything the attitude of some members of European clubs toward him. This, I have heard from those in the highest positions as well as from Indians of lesser degree, has frequently constituted an impassable barrier on the road to happy relationships between Indian and European. It is a barrier which needs to be removed.

In this the press can help by an endeavor to bridge the gap between English and vernacular papers. Why not one or two bilingual papers with a wider outlook and circulation?

The Services can help by encouraging more natural social relationships, by making it illegal for any club to exclude Indians, and by permitting greater latitude in the expression of opinions on topics of general interest. If the opinions of the members of the Services were less stereotyped the fringes of those opinions would the more harmoniously dovetail into the common Indian viewpoint.

Mirror of World Opinion

Billions and Sense

TO SAY that the Federal Government spent a billion dollars in the first six weeks of the new fiscal year, or that it will spend eight and two thirds billions in the whole year, doesn't mean much because billions are beyond the comprehension of most people.

But translated into a little different terms it begins to mean something. It means, for example, that the Federal Government this year will spend $67 for every man, woman, and child in the nation. . .

It means that $67 per person will be withdrawn from the regular channels of trade. . . .

Worse still, it means that once again the Government will spend more than its income, for out of the $67 about $22 will have to be borrowed. . .

Any individual who lived beyond his means for nine successive years would long since have found his credit gone. He couldn't continue to charge things by simply saying that he faced an emergency. Uncle Sam is getting nearer that point every day.—*Ute Sentinel*, Midvale, Utah.